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Single copy, one year - - - - - - - - $2.00
Three copies, one year - - - - - - - 5.00
Five copies, one year - - - - - - - - 8.00
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855. NO. 461.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert Perce, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.]

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

ROSA AND HER SUITORS,

A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY EMILIE F. CARLEN,

Author of "One Year of Wedlock," "The Bride of Omburg," &c., &c.

TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCE.

CHAP. IX.

Sorrow — Joy.

On the day before Christmas, Frank Mannerstedt, who had just finished his frugal meal, was standing before his writing-table, carefully rolling up some vocal pieces, of which the words and music were both his own. One day, when alone with Rosa, he had played to her on his guitar, and accompanied it with his rich tenor voice; the full tones streaming from his soul had infinitely pleased her, and she requested him to give her the music.

"I have it not," Mannerstedt had replied; "it is only here," and he laid his hand on his heart.

"That is a pity," said Rosa, "for I should like to learn it very much."

"If I were only happy enough, dear Miss Widen, to"——but Mannerstedt proceeded no further; the conclusion of his speech was interrupted by the entrance of some one; yet he had frequently recalled to his mind Rosa's wish, and had now written both music and words, in order to offer them to Rosa on Christmas eve.

He would venture it, for every word was so pure, so holy, that not a trace of that language which the wish might have spoken, breathed on it, to sully its brightness. Its entire expression was that of that sadness which delights without inflicting a single pang. Mannerstedt had folded up his little packet, and was upon the point of placing it in his pocket, when some one knocked at the door.

"Come in," cried he, cheerfully, for his soul felt light; and bright visions alone were in his heart. He felt happy in having, for so long a period, daily attained the summit of his wishes, in seeing and speaking to Rosa; to have desired more would have been madness, and Mannerstedt was a person of good sound sense and principle, and he felt assured these bright, kindly days would ever be remembered with pleasure.

"Come in," said Mannerstedt; and immediately the well-known little rough figure of the post-boy appeared in the door-way; he entered, and gave Mannerstedt a letter. Frank started—the strong young man shook like an aspen; the boy departed—he had sufficient instinct to be aware that it was of no use to wait for a fee here.

Mannerstedt seated himself upon his bed, with the letter in his hand; his glance was dimmed—he scarcely saw the address—but the post-mark of his native town, the black seal and edges, those messengers of evil omen, he recognised, alas! too surely. Sorrow and agitating sensations nearly deprived him of the power to breathe.

At length, summoning up the whole energy of his soul, he broke the seal. The envelope contained two letters—one was in his mother's writing. For a second, Frank's eye brightened with an expression of happiness; he unfolded the letter, and, through the mist of gathering tears, he read:

"*My own Frank, my tenderly beloved son:*

"Forgive thine old mother, that she would fain have spared thee, as long as possible, the intelligence of her ever-failing health. My child, my own, good, dear son, who has been, through my whole life, my pride, my hope, my joy in every trial, my comfort in every trouble, receive my last, abundant blessing, which I here trace with feeble, trembling hand—my blessing for all thine inexpressible and fervent affection which thou hast so devoted to thy old mother, for all the joy which thou hast caused her, by ever walking in the paths of virtue—never having despised her counsel, and for having continually sought to sweeten her existence. All this, when I think thereon, makes my departure hence far from bitter, and fills my dying heart with all peace and blessedness.

"I go, to be reunited in heaven to my long and dearly-regretted husband, to dwell with him; and our prayers shall continually be for the prosperity and happiness of our darling, that he may be blessed with strength and fortitude to bear in future, as he has hitherto done, the ever-changing days of brightness and storm, and that he may never, never forget that there is one aim, one bright and glorious aim, for which it is glorious to strive.

"Oh, my Frank! if the prayer of a loving mother is heard—and at this instant the kindly angel of faith and hope stands beside my couch, and whispers that it is—then, then, even on this side of the grave, will a ray of brilliancy penetrate the misty veil which has overshadowed the spring of youth, and the blossoms of thy manly age will spring forth fresh and vigorons in the fruitful soil.

"Yet, my beloved son, it is not always in the fulfilment of our temporal wishes that our happiness is assured. Full often must we learn to combat them, perchance to our great ultimate profit; for, without frequent struggles with ourselves, we can never attain perfection. Much have I thought over that portion of thy life in which the young and uncorrupted heart will experience the first dawn of that passion which full as often degenerates as ennobles it; and I must have deceived myself, if this has not already come to pass; but even in this, too, I can feel calm and easy about you. In such a soul as thine, there is no room for aught but pure, ennobling feelings; and if those can only be maintained at the cost of honor and duty, or peace of mind, because they awakened in thee a fruitless struggle after an aim too far distant to be attainable, then do I know full well that thou wouldst call up the entire energies of thy soul, and fly from the temptation, and thus it would by degrees be more easy to overcome; but rely not too blindly upon thine own strength. There are moments when even the strongest man may become a mere plaything in the hands of the all-powerful feelings of love; and, therefore, rather fly from all temptation.

"I have written this, my dear son, with many interruptions, and am growing weaker daily. If I could but see you once again, it would gladden my heart, and I know thou wouldst fly to my sick bed, didst thou but know I w[illegible]s suffering; but, my own Frank, I must [illegible]ress this wish—for what would await you [illegible] it would distress you too much, and unfit [illegible] for your many duties. Thy means are too [illegible] No—no, not here, thou idol of my [illegible] may we meet again—but there—there [illegible] Some few years here signify but little, [illegible] we have the hope of an imperishable eternity hereafter.

"And now farewell—farewell—mine own beloved son; my eyes are dim, and I can scarcely hold my pen. Our friend, Counsellor Lifver, will charge himself with all that is needful to be done, and will kindly sell the remnant of my property, and convey it to you; with God's blessing, it will suffice to enable thee to continue on in that course which thou hast begun; and now, my dear boy, as thou hast ever been, call reason to thy aid, and bear this blow as becomes a sincere disciple of our Lord. My time is passed, and I long to be at rest—all will soon be over—and soon, my joy in this earthly existence, shall we be united forever before the face of our Father in Heaven. May the Source of all grace and goodness pour out His richest blessings upon thy head, is the last, last prayer that my dying lips can utter.

"Your faithful and loving mother, even till death, BEATA MANNERSTEDT."

Tears streamed down Frank's cheeks, as, with profound and unutterable emotion, and with the deepest anxiety, he pressed to his lips this last pledge of a mother so dearly beloved; and a long, dreadful pause ensued, ere he could summon sufficient courage to open Lifver's letter. It had been written a week after the first, and informed him that his mother had departed to realms of peace, and that her letter to him was the last deed of her life.

What he had written about business matters, Frank did not see; he cast himself upon the bed, crushing both letters in his hands; he had no more tears to shed—all was over—the last tie was broken—the only heart which had been entirely his own was cold—not another being lived who loved him, who could pray for him, and with him—not one relative, not a friend—he was alone, quite alone. He felt it deeply, strongly; his sorrow was greater than words could express; and hour after hour passed away, it became dark, he knew it not—the time was long past when he should have been at Mrs. Widen's house; but neither the invitation nor the hour were remembered; he was unconscious of the world.

* * * * *

The tea table had been spread for the family festival, in the large drawing-room, at the merchant's. At the head of the table sat Mrs. Widen, surrounded by some ten or a dozen aged ladies, distant relatives of the family.

A number of gentlemen, in like manner, members of the family stock, and guests only at Christmas, stood around Mr. Widen, who was comfortably seated on the sofa, smoking his pipe, while they were standing and listening to exploits of his youthful days, when he sat before the desk as clerk, or when, in after years, he strayed through foreign lands.

Near a window, separate from the others, sat Rosa and Captain Ferdinand, busily engaged in a conversation regarding the Professor and his taste for solitude; but the interesting discourses of the several groups were often disturbed by the higher tones of the children in the hall, who were frolicking and dancing around the Christmas tree.

"Rosa, my dear Rosa," cried Mrs. Widen, turning her head as far as her new, stiff cap, and the multitude of her curls, would allow, "this noise, my love, quite unnerves me; you must really go out again, and reduce those young people to order. Heavens, how vexatious that Mannerstedt has not come; and I had reckoned completely upon him to amuse the children, and in some degree regulate their happiness within proper bounds. It is past eight," added she, looking at her watch; "the poor lad does not usually neglect an opportunity of getting a warm cup of tea, which he often needs; and, really, it seems to me as if something must have gone wrong this evening. Rosa, dear, tell Larson to go over and see if Mr. Mannerstedt is coming."

Rosa hurried out, and gave the orders; she then flew up to her own room for a few moments, to arrange her Christmas presents once more. She had herself begun to be vexed, that Mannerstedt should have been so late; but not until her mother said, "it seems to me that things cannot be quite right to-day," had an indescribable feeling of apprehension, a certain dark and mysterious foreboding, arose within her heart. She then remembered that, to comfort his anxiety, she had predicted he would receive letters on Christmas eve.

"Only think, should it have happened," was the silent current of her thoughts, "that my predictions may have deluded him with the hope of happiness, and have brought him only sorrow. Oh, it would be dreadful! Poor, poor young man, was not your cup yet full?"

Rosa stood at the window, looking out upon the street, and, while her fingers mechanically turned about a small packet which she had destined for Mannerstedt, she listened, with strained attention, to catch what was passing in the street below. However, she had to exercise her patience, for several minutes, and ever a quarter of an hour, passed; at length she heard Larson returning, but now she felt frightened, and could scarcely venture out upon the stairs, for it was a bad omen, that Larson was rapidly running; and as she stood there, leaning against the banister on the lower step, the man rushed in from the entrance hall.

"Well, Larson," said Rosa, addressing him in a tone meant to be quite indifferent, "what is Mr. Mannerstedt about—what makes him so late?"

"Ah, he is so bad," responded Larson, quite out of breath.

"How so bad?" asked Rosa, pale and trembling. "Is he ill?"

"Aye, gracious Heaven, that he is—at least I could not make out what else it was," said Larson; when I got there, I asked on the second floor if they knew whether the music master was at home, and the girl said she believed not, for she had not heard him for some hours past. I thought perhaps I had better look for myself; however, I found his door at last, and knocked, but no one answered, so I went in—the room was dark as pitch, so that I could not even see my hand before me. 'Are you there, Mr. Mannerstedt?' I said, aloud; then I heard a heavy sigh in one corner of the room. I felt my way, and, after upsetting a little table, I got hold of his head. 'I beg pardon, sir,' says I. 'How in Heaven's name is it with your honor? Miss Rosa sent me here to see after you, for the mistress has been expecting you this long time.'

"'Thanks, thanks,' said he, in a low tone. 'Well, well, friend'—but he was not well, for he was glowing like fire—'but why does not your honor come, then, if you are not ill?' I asked again. 'Come,' said he, 'where—where should I come?' 'To Mr. Widen's, of course,' says I. 'All the rest are there already.' 'Is it you, Larson?' said he, raising himself up a little; 'ah, yes; I recollect now, but I cannot go; I am not well; I have had a sad, sad Christmas eve—the saddest in all my life; be so good as to make my excuse to your mistress, for having forgotten to send them word.' 'Yes,' says I, 'I'll do that for certain; but do you not want anything—lights, or anything else?' to which he replied, 'I want nothing—nothing; farewell, Larson.'"

Rosa had sufficient fortitude to listen to Larson's tedious narrative, and to procure some aid for the poor young man, whose grief in his solitary condition she could well conceive. She was able to go in, and, though pale and slightly trembling, she managed to communicate to her mother the sad result of Larson's mission.

"Good God! what wretchedness!" exclaimed the lady, her head dress shaking with agitation. "Who in Heaven's name should comfort the poor young man, if I do not? He has so few houses that he can visit, and in the hour of need, Heaven knows that few will get fewer still; but we have never felt thus. Rosa, do listen to what I am saying, my love, and not stand there staring at the Christmas tree, when a poor fellow creature is in trouble. Larson, I say, shall go there again soon, and take a couple of candles with him, and if it is cold he shall make a fire; and Karin shall go and take him some tea, and make him drink something warm, and tell the housekeeper to send him some rice broth and cold fowl; fish is good for nothing when a man is ill; and Larson might take some Rhenish in a bottle—wine will do him good. And now, my dear, do not forget anything: Larson—candles—tea—the housekeeper—rice broth—and fowl—and wine; go and have it done as quick as possible."

"Immediately, dearest mamma," replied Rosa, and flew into the kitchen to execute all these commissions, which, under any other circumstances, she would hardly have listened to without a smile. Now, she only endeavored to make Larson and Karin understand that they were to do all they could to make the poor man as comfortable as possible, and she further directed that one of them should come and inform them how Mr. Mannerstedt was, that in case he became worse, a physician might be sent for. After all was done, Rosa went in again to look after and amuse the children; and though this employment, in her present frame of mind, for the first time in her life appeared tiresome to her, she felt obliged to take part in their games, to avoid betraying the extent of her sympathy, and the extreme uneasiness which it caused her.

After a while, as her mother chanced to pass the noisy, merry group, she patted her daughter kindly on the shoulder, and said, "He is really a good-natured, amiable being, our Captain."

"How so?" asked Rosa, innocently.

"How? Why, do you know that he jumped up at once from his seat at the gentlemen's table, and left his glass, and guess for what? Why, to rouse up the battalion surgeon, who is his friend, and to take him with him to Mannerstedt; he whispered his intentions to me, as he was leaving the room. Is it not kind in him?"

"Oh, dear mamma!" exclaimed Rosa, agreeably surprised at this unexpected trait, "did he really? Oh, that was very generous and friendly, and raises him very much in my estimation."

And an hour after, when Ferdinand returned, his face flushed and heated with exertion, Rosa had never found him so attractive and amiable. It was the first time her feelings spoke for him.

"And how is Mr. Mannerstedt, good, generous Ferdinand?" she said, with unaffected openness, and pressing the hand he extended to her.

"To-morrow, the Doctor says, when the fever leaves him, he will be well again; it is the loss of his mother, to whom he was ardently attached, that has so shocked him. He received the sad news this evening, and is at present inaccessible to anything but his sorrow. He will surely be better by to-morrow.

As soon as Ferdinand had made his repast, and conversed for a few moments with Rosa, he sat down near the Merchant, with the purpose of pleasing him in every possible way. Of Mannerstedt, he thought nothing more; he had done what he could for him, and for the present there was no more to be said.

At length, the guests were assembled around the long, richly-covered tables. The children, highly delighted with the presents, were more boisterous than ever, and their merriment strongly contrasted with Rosa's grief.

Before her, upon the table, was a perfect mountain of presents; the most costly were evidently from the Professor, though the addresses were not in his handwriting. There was also one large packet for Mr. Frank Mannerstedt, which could not have been furnished by any one in the Merchant's house, for all his presents had been laid aside until he could come for them. It was superscribed in a strange handwriting, and excited much curiosity among them all.

"I will take it into my own especial keeping," said Madame Widen, "and I know the poor lad will receive it with the greatest pleasure from my hands."

Nobody either wished or dared to contest this decision of the old lady. The party broke up almost immediately, and all seemed happy and satisfied with the evening's enjoyment, as they returned thanks to their hostess.

Madame Widen replied, "Ah, my dear friends, there is nothing to be thankful to me for; you have only been obliged to amuse yourselves—that is all."

The merchant extended a couple of fingers, and bowed graciously, and, at last, all the young people were wrapped up, and the whole party, some in sledges and some on foot, were on their way homewards.

"Now, thank God," said Mrs. Widen, as she drew a long breath, and threw herself upon a chair, "thank God, that one can breathe freely again, at last. Oh, what shocking bores these family re-unions are! It is lucky we have not many of them during the year, for I never could endure them. However, my dear Ferdinand, it was something new for you, for you have never passed a Christmas eve here in the family circle, in this way, before."

"No, no, not exactly here," replied the Captain, with a smile, "but uncle Borgenskold and his family used to come to the Professor's every Christmas eve in former days, and those were regular festal evenings; but they are all passed away now, never to return," he added with a slight sigh.

"Surely, surely," said Madame Widen, as if she thought it necessary or proper to say something, "I do remember having heard that the Professor had broken off all acquaintance with his brother; and, though it is difficult to form judgment in such matters, I believe he acted rightly; but you must make yourself so much the more to him, my dear Ferdinand. I am convinced your uncle has a great degree of affection for you. What do you think yourself—is it not so?"

"Oh, yes—I really do believe he has, in some degree," replied Ferdinand; "but, alas! not to any such a very great extent! However, his tenderness is devoted to a worthier object, and one which I love myself too much to be envious of. He assured me, only a few days ago, with a degree of emotion quite unusual in him, that he had the highest possible esteem for Rosa; that she was a perfect jewel in his eyes; and that as long as he had a bit of bread, she should share it with him."

While Captain Ferdinand was talking thus, Madame Widen's countenance gradually brightened, and the Merchant himself laid his pipe upon the stove, and listened with eager interest.

"Ah, the noble, high-minded old soul," exclaimed Madame Widen, perfectly charmed; "how beautiful, and how simply expressed! that he should love our little Rosa so much! Well, she deserves it, and that is the truth—for she is gentleness and goodness itself—so modest and so sensible! Oh, I often think how well suited she would be to tend the old man in his precious latter days—for, as to women, affection and self-denial are parts of our nature—and you may rest assured that you will get a capital wife."

"Ah, my dear mother, I have never for an instant doubted it," replied Ferdinand; "and have but one wish—which is, that this happiness may quickly be my lot."

"Ah, you rogue," said the lady, smiling graciously, and tapping his cheek with her embroidered handkerchief; "but seriously," added she, "I see no actual objection to the fulfilment of your wish. What think you, dear Widen—could we not fix the wedding for your birthday, the 20th of February?"

"Oh, yes, to be sure," said the Merchant; "there would be nothing impossible in that. But, first of all, we must know where we are. A wedding is quite a different affair from a betrothal—and therefore I should wish, in the first place, to see a written testimony of the Professor's good feelings and intentions in either Ferdinand's or Rosa's hands—not because I—I doubt them in the least—but because my duty as a father demands that I should first see this matter clearly and properly arranged, so as to meet every possible contingency. As soon as all this is settled, I am quite ready to have the banns published at once, my dear Ferdinand; and you may add, that the sooner it comes to pass, the better I shall be pleased."

And, so saying, the Merchant gave his hand to the Captain, who felt himself obliged to respect the hint; and kissing the tips of his future mother-in-law's fingers, he desired his cordial remembrance to Rosa, and hurried home, his heart full of new troubles, aroused by the pertinacity of Mr. Widen, and his head giddy and confused with reflections of every shape and form.

These, however, all took a new and gloomy turn, as he observed on the table a small packet, directed in Hilda's well-known hand. Dark fire flashed from his eyes, as he opened it, and found his own offering returned unopened.

Since their childhood, they had respected the custom of sending on Christmas eve, to each other, little tokens of kindness and regard; but she would not now even accept this trifle from him, as her cousin. This was hard, and caused him to experience a sensation of deep and genuine affliction.

The fire in his stove was burning brightly, and, pressing a light kiss upon the writing, he threw it, together with his own little packet, into the flames, and retired for the night.

For the National Era.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Now, what shall we do for flowers?
Frost is in the forest bowers,
Come to spend the autumn hours;
Killing, for a cruel play,
Every blossom in his way,
Bleaching out their colors gay.

See, he has, without a twinge,
Blackened, spoiled, the gentian's fringe,
Lately dyed with heaven's own tinge.
Now he treads the asters down,
Turns their verdant leaves to brown,
Starry rays to boury down.

Only withered, rustling weeds,
Brittle stalks, and dropping seeds,
By the road the passer heeds.
Only sees, beneath the wall,
Button-bush, with wooden ball;
Armed with cones, the alder tall.

If a clover-head astray
Or a star-flower dares to stray
Where it used to flaunt and play,
How it shivers, pale with fright!
How it shrinks away from sight,
'Neath the showering foliage bright!

Bold alone, where all were lost,
Has the lithe witch-hazel tossed
Yellow curls in face of frost;
For she wears some mystic charm,
Wintry fierceness to disarm,
And resist approach of harm.

But one flower is no bouquet.
And we want, this cloudy day,
Something from the woodlands gay—
Something of dear Nature's bloom,
Raying through the shadowed room,
Veiling more than outer gloom.

Beauty for dead blossoms grieves,
Climbing to the forest leaves;
There a crowning wreath she weaves;
Every separate leaf endows,
Ere 'tis driven from the boughs:
Beauty's vagrants let us house!

Gather, where they idly twine,
Flecked leaves of the bramble-vine,
Gold bedropped with stains of wine;
Twist them with the cedar green,
And, its sombre twigs between,
Be the scarlet oak-leaf seen.

If the jaundiced walnut shows
Faintly green, the sap yet flows;
If a blood-red veinlet glows
Where the maple would conceal
Flushes from its sore that steal,
Dream that even leaves can feel.

Blame no more the frosty hand
That would make us understand
Deeper truth than summer bland;
That so plainly bids us see,
From the general green set free,
Life distinct in every tree.

And if life within grows chill,
All its sources stiff and still—
Action flagging after will;
Patiently this fate we'll bear,
Fate that with all else we share—
Blight revealing what we are.

Flushing like each forest leaf,
Write our separate pain or grief;
Thus to give a radiance brief
Unto earth's beloved bowers,
Not a bootless death were ours.
Bring us autumn leaves for flowers!

October, 1855.

For the National Era.

THE VALLEY OF OUR CHILDHOOD.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

It was a bright October morning, when the great city with its glistening spires and its hundred sails receded from our view, as the puffing engine rolled us on, till we were again, after an absence of months and years, in our Valley—not the Vale of Ovoca, but the Valley of the Connecticut; yet

"The vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

And can it be this is the river that seemed to our childish vision so deep, and broad, and grand! How well we remember the first time we crossed it, and never expected in our life, should it lengthen and equal that of Methuselah, to make a more wonderful voyage or to see more wonderful sights, than we did in the little village which was separated from us by these mighty waters.

These are the meadows that seemed so long and so widespreading, teeming with waving harvests, and shaded by the foliage of the stately oak and the graceful elm. We have danced with their dancing shadows, and woven wreaths of their shining leaves, that were not less beautiful in our eyes than a princess's emerald crown. Here, too, fancy decked the brow of nature's years with her bright garlands. Oh, how different from those which reality has chosen to place in their stead!

But the mountains, neither time nor comparison has diminished, as high and bold they rise, as wild the gorge, as terrific the frowning cliff, as dense the forest, and as dark the shadows, as when we first learned to wonder at their grandeur. We have seen the broad rivers and broader prairies of the West; we have climbed the snow-clad hills of the North, and nestled in the sunny glades of the South; but the granite peaks which bound our vision on the east, and the evergreen ridges which stretched so proudly along the western horizon, have no rivals in any clime.

How gorgeous now, in their autumn robes, are the trees over all the hill-sides, and how deep the blue above, in contrast with the flow of gold which the Indian Summer's sun sheds upon the Valley.

Our Valley! is it changed, or can it be that change has so marred our vision that we cannot see it as it is? Let us sit down upon the terrace step, and look abroad. Far away, across the meadow, we see the river winding slowly round, and its silvery lustre is not dimmed. The foliage droops as gracefully upon its border, and is reflected, with all its gay and particolored tints, as brightly as when we danced in careless joy upon the sloping bank. The fishes are darting to and fro, and we should not know but that they were the same that tempted the hook in childhood's frolicksome hours. The nuts are brown upon the tree, and the acorn shells upon the ground do not differ from those which formed the tiny cups we used for tea, when guests, and viands, too, were only present in our imaginings.

The garden is still gay with marigolds and asters—those bright hues, without which autumn would be, indeed,

"The saddest time of all the year."

And the pansies are shedding still their perfume, while we may find

"The yellow saffron in the wood,
And on the hill the golden rod."

In the shade of these very elms our fancy began to rove; and the moose tree does not less kindly shelter us now than in those unfledged hours, when we did not dream of a flight beyond the shadow of its branches. We hear the crickets chirping in the grass, [illegible] the kine are lowing in yonder field, and the lazy sheep are nibbing the crisping grass, near by, in the meadow.

How we used to enjoy the apple-gathering and the corn-husking; and the pippins are as rosy-red as when, with rosy fingers, we heaped them in the baskets; and the yellow ears are as round and golden-hued as when our nimble fingers stripped them of their faded tassels, and scattered to the winds their dry and dusky robes.

We wander by the brooklet! How thrillingly upon us ever comes the music of its rippling waters! and the cascade, which dashes through the distant glen, is not less sprightly in its bounding glee, and has not softened its laughing cadences. We ascend the hill, and "view the landscape o'er and o'er." Not a tree has fallen—every feature is the same—still it is not the Valley of our Childhood. It is scattered thick with pleasant memories and fond associations,

"But true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown."

There are children playing in the street, and bounding free and happy upon the green; but *their* voices are not those with which ours made melody in childhood's careless hours. We wander here and there among the pleasant haunts; but it is alone—there is no "heart answering to heart;" nature is the same—but life, how changed!

Where are they, the playmates of our childhood? We stroll through the Village Cemetery, and the cold marble answers, "Here they lie." Yes, here we read the familiar names of, oh, how many, who once composed the joyous throng that made the welkin ring with their merry shouts, and revelled in the fairy visions with which childish fancies paint the future, to be realized in the cold embrace of death. Some have roamed to foreign lands,

"Whose graves are severed far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea,"

and all are gone—not one, we meet not one, whichever way we turn, companion of those halcyon days. So the autumn wind has to us a mournful sound, for it seems a dirge for the departed; and the dry leaves rustling on the ground, that made such merry music to the skipping of our nimble feet, have lost their melody. The bees are humming, and painted butterflies are fitting in the sunshine; there are all the sounds of life, but there are no joyous echoes to thrill our heartstrings—

Affection's gifts my cup may fill,
And friendship all her sweets distil,
And every work of love be wrought,
And every deed of kindness fraught,
Though music's charms at setting day
May wile the weary hours away;
And nature with enchanting smile
May oft my wandering feet begaile,
And flowrets bright be round me strewn—
I weep that I am all alone!

For the National Era.

Sketch of the Political History of Europe,

FROM

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

TILL

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Louis Philippe had scarcely left the Tuileries, when the troops were withdrawn, and the infuriated multitude allowed to enter this magnificent abode of royalty. Heated passions, wanton malice, and tempted poverty, were thus left at liberty to destroy or to pillage everything which princely wealth, vanity, and love of the arts, had collected within the walls of this immense palace.

The royal carriages were put on fire, some of the paintings and portraits torn asunder, a few statues broken in pieces, much costly furniture destroyed, the wine cellars emptied, and some pillage of other valuable things committed. Prostitutes, vagabonds, and professional thieves, rioted in bacchanalian orgies, polluting the sanctuaries of connubial love. Horrid oaths and unchaste songs resounded through the ample halls, leaving no doubt that a part of their new inmates belonged to the most degraded classes of the Parisian populace.

But better feelings animated the great body of the invading host. Hence the most valuable treasures of gold, of gems, and of genius, were saved from robbery and destruction. Placards were affixed to the walls, at several places, containing this threat, "*Mort au voleurs.*" (Death to thieves.)

The proposition of firing the palace itself was ingeniously frustated by an unknown person, who, on the wall supporting the rails which surrounded the Tuileries, wrote, in large, black letters, these words: "*Hospice des invalides civils.*" (Hospital for civil invalids.) This inscription provoked enthusiastic applause from the crowd, and saved the stately edifice from destruction.

The apartments which the Duchess of Orleans had inhabited were religiously respected, guards being placed at the doors, in order to prevent every one from entering them. It was afterwards found that this beautiful and noble Princess, while watching at the hed of the Count of Paris, her eldest son, who was somewhat indisposed, had, on the very morning of the 24th of February, been reading some pages of M. Lamartine's "*Histoire des Girondins,*" probably not then anticipating that before the close of that day, that writer was to become one of the chief instruments in depriving her little sick boy of the crown of France.

The affections which the French people had entertained for the Duke of Orleans, had in a great measure been transferred to his widow, whose heart remained still bleeding from the wound which it had received on the 13th of July, 1842, when the unfortunate accident, already related, put an end to the life of her dearly-beloved husband, the worthiest and most popular of all the excellent sons with whom Providence had blessed Louis Philippe and his Queen.

The Duchess being a Protestant, it had not been without much difficulty that the Duke of Orleans had been allowed to tender her the offer of his heart and hand. Their union was what is generally styled a love-match, and rendered them, until cruel death separated them, the happiest of mortals. But the sacrifice was necessary for the accomplishment of certain plans of Divine Providence, *now* visible to the human eye.

At the sudden departure of the rest of the royal family from the Tuileries, the duty devolved upon the Duchess of Orleans to remain with her two sons, in order to maintain, if possible, the rights of the Count of Paris. The Duke of Nemours remained with her, not with the ambitious view of becoming the Regent of the Realm, in virtue of the parliamentary act already spoken of, but for the purpose of giving all assistance in his power to his sister-in-law and her children.

Some of the troops, knowing that the Duchess of Orleans and her sons still remained in the Tuileries, had, even after the departure of the other members of the royal family, opposed the populace, that endeavored to force their entrance into the palace. But the Princess, on hearing the reports of fire-arms, sent immediately to the celebrated General Gourgaud, to order the troops to cease firing. Hence it was deemed necessary, for the safety of the Duchess and her two sons, to leave the Tuileries, before it had become the theatre of wild disorders, and perhaps of bloodshed; and it was resolved, agreeably to the advice of M. Dupin, that she and her youthful children, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours, should proceed directly to the Chamber of Deputies, to endeavor to induce the representatives of the people to acknowledge the rights of the Count of Paris, and decide the question of the Regency.

Taking the oldest of her [illegible]sons—who, though indisposed, had [illegible]een obliged to leave his bed—by [illegible] the hand, while the younger one was carried in the arms of one of her attendants, the Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours, M. Dupin, the Duke of Elchingen, and a few other distinguished persons, left the Tuileries, and directed her steps towards the Chamber of Deputies.

The Deputies had begun to assemble about half past ten in the morning, few of them probably anticipating what was to take place in the short space of a few hours. As soon as M. Lamartine arrived, he was surrounded by several persons belonging to the moderate Liberals, who, while wishing to be rid of Louis Philippe, were nevertheless anxious to preserve the monarchical form of Government, and to secure the Regency to the Duchess of Orleans. M. Lamartine was requested by some members of this party to enter into a side room, where the proposition was made to him to support the plan of making that Princess the Regent of the Realm, and to take upon himself the Premiership of the Cabinet that was to be imposed upon her.

But M. Lamartine, after a few moments' meditation, declined the offer, in a speech, in which he set forth the reasons for his refusal.

About half past twelve, the session opened—M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber, calling the members to order.

M. Charles Lafitte offered the resolution, that the Chamber should declare itself *permanent.* This resolution was supported by M. Cambacéres; but M. Sauzet caused the modification to be adopted, that the Chamber should remain in session until it was otherwise decided.

About half past one, the arrival of the Duchess of Orleans was announced to the Deputies, and immediately afterwards she entered the Chamber, together with her two sons and her attendants. She was received with loud cheerings, in which all the Deputies participated, except those of the "utmost left," or most vehement Republicans. The "*centre*" especially repeated, several times, the cries of "*Vive la Duchesse d'Orleans!*" "*Vive le Comte de Paris!*" "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive la Regente!*" The Duchess bowed to the Assembly, and then seated herself near to the tribune.

M. Lacrosse immediately proposed that M. Dupin should address the Chamber, which the latter declared himself willing to do, though it had not been his intention to make a speech.

M. Dupin sustained very ably the rights of the Count of Paris, and the propriety of conferring the Regency upon his mother, the Duchess of Orleans.

M. Marie, in order to counteract the effect of this speech, mounted the tribune, and made the remark, that there was a law which prescribed that the Regency should devolve upon the Duke of Nemours; and as long as that law was not abolished, there could be no question of making the Princess the Regent of the Realm. These views were also sustained by M. Crémieux.

M. Lamartine, apprehending that the Chamber would adopt the resolution proposed by M. Dupin, arose from the bench on which he was sitting, almost alone, and requested the President to adjourn the session.

The Duke of Nemours, and several of the other friends of the Duchess of Orleans, endeavored to induce her to withdraw from the Chamber, as it was evident that a great many of the Deputies objected to her presence. But the Princess, who seems to have understood well that such a step would prove fatal to the pretensions of her son, refused to retire.

M. L'Herbette announced to the President of the Chamber, that it was the desire of the Duchess to remain. This declaration produced an evident agitation, especially among the members belonging to the Republican party.

General Oudinot, carried along by the impulse of chivalrous generosity, told the Deputies that the Duchess, in going to the Chamber, had been warmly applauded by the people; and that it behooved themselves to rest satisfied, should she wish to remain; or, should she choose to retire, to accompany her to whatever place she might proceed, in order to protect her and her infant children.

M. Sauzet requested, however, all strangers to withdraw from the Chamber; and it appeared as if the Duchess intended to yield to this direct insinuation. She rose, and, preceded by the Duke of Nemours, ascended to the last row of benches; but, when arrived there, she seated herself again, amidst loud cheerings of the members of the *centre.* A great number of distinguished persons crowded round about her and her sons.

But the President of the Chamber again requested all strangers to leave the hall.

At this moment, M. Odillon Barrot entered the Chamber. A great number of Deputies hastened to inform him of the actual state of things in the Assembly. Being most sincerely attached to the constitutional Monarchy, and at the same time, in fact, Minister of the Crown, both his inclination and his duty prompted him to mount the tribune, in order to secure the throne to the Count of Paris, as far as it could be done by a vote of the Chamber. His speech was equal to his renown as an accomplished orator; and had destiny not been averse to the cause he advocated, his words would have proved irresistible. The acclamations of the "centre" were almost deafening, on his exclaiming, "*La couronne de Juillet repose sur la tête d'un enfant et d'une femme!*" (The crown of July [1830] rests upon the heads of a child and a lady!)

The Duchess of Orleans, rising, bowed to the Assembly, and made the Count of Paris follow her example.

M. de la Rochejaquelin, belonging to the *Legitimists,* but now playing the part of a Republican, attempted to interrupt the powerful speech of Barrot.

At that moment, it appeared as if the Duchess of Orleans desired to address the Chamber, but, hesitating, she sat down again. When Odillon Barrot, however, spoke of the propriety of delegating the Regency to her, she rose anew, and bowed to the Assembly. Holding in her hand a paper, it was evidently her intention to say some few words in support of the cause of her infant son; but M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber, either happened not to see this motion, or feigned not to do it.

M. Ledru Rollin attempted now to get the word, but M. Barrot desisted, nevertheless, not until he had finished his speech.

M. Rochejaquelin then mounted the tribune, telling the Deputies that they had lost all power, that they were altogether wrong, and that the people alone could and would decide the case in question.

M. de Mornay, on hearing these words, requested the President to adjourn the session; but just then a body of people forced their way into the Chamber, and were, after a few minutes interval, followed by another crowd, headed by the ex-Colonel Dumoulin.

M. Ledru Rollin now got the word. In a forcible and eloquent speech, he advocated the adoption of a Provisional Government. It was received with enthusiastic applause by the crowd that invaded the Chamber.

He was followed by M. Lamartine, who, according to what he tells himself, felt much inclination to stand forth as a champion of the pretensions that had been made in behalf of the Duchess of Orleans and the Count of Paris; but, suppressing the emotions of his heart, he obeyed the dictates, as he believed, of calm reflection, supporting the proposition that had been offered for the formation of a Provisory Government.

We have no reason to doubt either the veracity of M. Lamartine, or the purity of his motives; but we cannot forbear to remark, that the course which he chose to pursue proved that he was much deceived as to the real sentiments of the great majority of the French people, who, though exceedingly fond of social equality, never were, and scarcely ever will be, steady supporters [illegible] of a Democratic Republican form of Government.

Still, it is very questionable, whether M. Lamartine would, at the moment in question, have been able, as he seems to th[illegible], to have placed the crown of Fran[illegible] upon the head of the Count of Paris, and the reins of Government in the hands of his august master. It appears, indeed, more probable that, had he yielded to the promptings of his heart, and made a speech in that direction, he would soon have been forced to silence by the crowd that had invaded the Chamber, under the leadership of the veteran soldier Dumoulin, who was himself, however, a friend rather of the *Napoleonides,* than of Democratic principles.

Lamartine's speech being received by the great majority of the audience with deafening cheers, and a butcher boy attempting to kill the Duchess of Orleans, her friends prevailed upon her to seek for safety in another place.

The greatest disorder reigned now within the walls of the Chamber of Deputies, and it was to be apprehended that this hall was to become the theatre of bloodshed and murder. But the efforts of the friends of order and legal liberty prevailed, so much, at least, as to prevent any such deplorable excesses, and to get a Provisionary Government appointed by what might be called a *plebiscite,* if the crowd present can be considered as delegates of the people of Paris.

The members of the Government, thus proclaimed, were the venerable champion of liberal ideas, the octogenarian Dupont de l'Eure, the sublime Lamartine, the celebrated Arago, the courageous M. Marie, the honest Garnier Pagés, the warm-hearted and violent Ledru Rollin, and the able Cremieux.

A happy thought suggesting itself to M. Lamartine, induced him to propose that the Provisionary Government should take up its residence in *l'Hotel de Ville,* the very stronghold of the revolutionary faction. This resolution being unanimously adopted, M. Lamartine set instantly out for the determined place, in order to take immediate possession of it. But it was not without much difficulty, and even personal danger, that he and the other members of the new Government reached "*l'Hotel de Ville.*"

The Duchess of Orleans, separated by the crowd from her children, became almost frantic with despair, and it was not without much difficulty that M. de Mernay, son-in-law of Marshal Soult, could persuade her to seek for safety in the Hotel of the Invalides. The apprehensions of the Princess were not unfounded, because the Count of Paris was only saved from being murdered, by the generous effort of the National Guard. It tarried not many hours, before the mother had the inexpressible pleasure to press her little darling to her heart. But the fate of the Duke of Chartres, the younger of her sons, became not known to the Duchess, until, on the following day, when she received the cheerful news that he had been taken care of by an usher of the Chamber of Deputies, and was at the house of a friend of the House of Orleans.

The Governor of the Invalides, showing some apprehension that the Duchess was not altogether safe in that place, she proceeded, together with the Count of Paris, under the protection of M. Analde de Montesquieu, who had formerly been an *aid-de-camp* of the Emperor Napoleon, to the *Chateau de Lègre,* where she kept herself concealed a few days, meanwhile enjoying the pleasure of reunion with her younger son. At last she set out, together with her children and two faithful friends, for Germany. She travelled under the assumed name of Countess of Dreus, and reached safely Ems, where she was met by her mother.

The Duke of Nemours succeeded also in effecting his escape, without being detained anywhere. The youthful Duchess of Montpensier, who, being in a certain *delicate* situation, had not been able to depart from Paris in company with the other members of the royal family, but had by her husband been committed to the care of M. Jules Lasterie, who conducted her to his mother, the daughter of Lafayette. With that venerable lady the Princess remained till the following day, when she set out, in company of General Thierry, for the *Chateau d'Eu,* where she hoped to find her husband. But being disappointed in this expectation, she sought for an asylum in the house of M. Estancelin, who was attached to the Bavarian *Ambassade.* From hence she departed, in company with General Thierry and M. Estancelin, for Belgium.

Arrived at Abbeville, M. Estancelin attempted to procure the Duchess some rest, in the house of a friend of his; but as the latter happened to an ungenerous and cowardly person, he refused to grant the requested hospitality. M. Estancelin went then to procure a carriage, in order to continue the journey, and the Duchess and General Thierry were, meanwhile, obliged to remain in the street. The night being dark and rainy, the Princess had the misfortune to lose one of her gaiters in the mud, and it was not without much difficulty that she could find it again. The General exclaiming, "*Quelles aventures étrangés pendant cette horrible nuit,*" was answered by the Princess, in a joyful tone of voice, "*Eh bien, j'aime mieux ces aventures que la monotonie de table ronde, de travail, dans les salons chauds et sumptueux des Tuileries.*"

Thus it appears that this youthful and lovely Princess showed much cheerfulness and courage, in the midst of circumstances that might well have excused sentiments of a contrary nature. From Abbeville the journey was continued to the Belgian frontiers, which were passed without discovery, or at least without detention.

The high estimation in which all the members of the family of Louis Philippe were generally held, must certainly be assumed as one of the chief causes which operated in securing their safe escape from France. Yes, there is much reason to suppose that, with the sole exception of the King himself, they might all have departed without any concealment or precaution whatever, without having run the least danger of being detained or insulted.

Berlin, Prussia.

For the National Era.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

SOUTHERN IOWA, *September*, 1855.

It is barely three months since we parted, and yet it seems to me a much longer time; for, bear in mind that I have not all the time-killing appliances which are available to yourself. Around *you* is the perpetual hum of aggregate Yankeedom in the modern Athens; around *me* is the petty bustle of a Western village—a mere bantling yet—which is scarcely loud enough to drown the murmur of a summer-devoured river, which goes on by its doors forever to the sea. You come daily in contact with mind, towards which your own rises and expands, and with activity, which makes your blood a torrent, when it is but a sluggish stream. I find here common sense and some intellect, but not in its greatness; and a humdrum rattle of awkward country vehicles over uneven streets, day after day, unchangeably the same. Then there is a difference between us of space. News from your metropolis comes to us in the *short* interval of one week—not always so soon—for the electric newsmongers have not thrust their outposts yet so far into the wilderness. Should all the modern Athenians be suddenly ingulfed, with their *ismatic* city, you would have the tardy consolation of our tears, shed over your untimely fate, from seven to ten days afterward. The literary world can scarcely be said to extend its influence over us. A hogshead of sugar has a more exciting interest than the last novel, and a box of tobacco is thought to possess a more refining and improving influence than all the poems ever published. Practical talent is our deity, and Mr. Gradgrind, the man of facts, is the leading person in our community. I would say, however, exceptionally, if Sissy Jupe were here, she could enjoy the pleasure of an occasional circus, without shocking the Western notions of propriety in the least.

But yet our village and vicinity have some saving features. It (the village) lies on the river Des Moines, away back in the interior of Iowa; and, in the purity of your Puritan heart, you might imagine, away from all the vice and irregularities of the large cities East. The river—and it may be called "La Belle Riviere"—yes, La Belle Riviere Des Moines—has, it must have, as you see by the name, some romance in its old traditions. But, alas! its early history of self-denial exists no longer. No chronicler was found to send a record of unobtrusive merit down to our heedless ears. Its monks and monkery have passed away; but in their place has come civilization, which shall hew down and build up; whose poetry shall be action, and whose religion shall have this motto, "Put money in thy pocket!" Our village lies upon the face of the bluff, and the narrow level between the bluff and river. We have the urban dignity of streets, extending back numerically from the river bank, and we have the prospective dignity of "hotel," which looms up in three-story grandeur on our principal thoroughfare. We have not yet anything in the way of architecture which would do credit to Sir Christopher Wren; but when flour, and coffee, and tobacco, are shorn of their kingly authority, then something may be hoped for taste. Our buildings are of various respectability. We have the modest, one-roomed cabin, which was the first hotel; the one-story frame; the two-story frame; the one, two, and three-story brick. These are variously scattered and grouped, with but little care for mathematical precision and fine effect. We have, moreover, a court-house, (for I would have you know this is the shire town,) built of brick, and with windows so small that they resemble those of a jail, or the eyes of an elephant. It seems admirably adapted for defence; and if our Know Nothing brethren should find their fears realized, the myrmidons of his Holiness might meet with a warm reception. We are favored with two churches—one Evangelical, and one Catholic. The Catholic church bears a cross, but the spire of the other, which should point heavenward, like those of our own loved New England, remains incomplete, and is but a mere skeleton.

We are upon a through stage-route, connecting Burlington and Council Bluffs, and each night two or three coaches pass each way, rousing me from pleasant dreams with their unpleasant thunder. Staging is my abhorrence, and prolonged stage riding, like that on this route, is too much for poor human nature. The roads, too, are not the evenest, and the drivers are none too careful, and none too temperate, if report lie not.

Last night was a most lovely night, and I went up on the bluff for a moonlight view. It was beautiful, I assure you. How the moonlight softens everything, smoothing acute angles, hiding every imperfection, and only revealing just what you want to see; and so mellow, too, without the least reflection or glare which can mar the pleasure of gazing. At my feet, I saw the silver-flowing Des Moines; beyond, the beautiful bottom prairie, dotted with houses and farms; and three miles in the distance, the dark wood that skirts the prairie, and is to it as a frame to a landscape painting. And I thought, that after office hours you might be walking home in all that solemn beauty, "now in glimmer and now in gloom," some of the time in full moonlight, and some of the time in elm-shade, past that church in your way which lays the shadow of its stately spire in the silent street, and on past places in the day bare of beauty, but which on such a night are poetry, and so home, to sleep, and dreams. And I wondered if you remembered our trip to Chelsea Beach, not a year gone, and how we watched the ocean draw backward from the land his "moon-led waters white," and then roll them in again even to our feet. How we sat until night, and quoted all the poetry of the sea which memory could recall, and when the shadows fell around us too closely, we wended back our weary way to the ceaseless turmoil of that city which is New England's heart. And that other trip to Nahant, in the late Indian Summer. How we clambered over the rocks and into the caves, wet with spray, in our vain efforts to find out the "secret of the sea." But alas! who is it that says it may be known only to those who "brave its dangers?" Then, as we paced back on the sand of that narrow neck which binds Nahant to Lynn, we compared the beach to the sands of Dee, and repeated again and again those lines of Charles Kingsley's, so sweetly sad, and so sadly beautiful, which haunt me forever like the music of a pine forest. Let me recall them to your memory; and, if my own prove treacherous, forgive me:

O, Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
Across the sands o' Dee!
The western wind was wild and dark wi' foam,
And all alone went she.

The creeping tide came in along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand,
As far as eye could see;
The blinding mist came down and hid the land,
And never home came she.

O, is it a weed, or fish, or floating hair,
A tress o' golden hair,
O' drowned maiden's hair,
Above the nets at sea!
Was never salmon yet, that shone so fair,
Among the stakes on Dee.

They rowed her in across the hungry foam,
The cruel hungry foam,
The cruel crawling foam,
To her grave beside the sea,
But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home,
Across the sands o' Dee.

But now, for the mere sake of the memory of a pleasant trip to Nahant, I have gone on in a diversion far from the point under discussion. But no matter. Thus do we forever exalt the dead past over the living present, and long again for the good old times of our ancestors. But, alas! when we scrutinize closely, we find that our forefathers were not *all* saint, more than ourselves are *all* sinner. The world does not advance in morals and general intellect by huge leaps, like a winter lake made by a dam of snow among the Alps, but is more in its progressions like the sea encroaching on the shore, or the shore upon the sea. What says Tennyson?

But seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.

Yes, "slow and sure." This "golden year" is far down the future, but this poor, guilt-stricken, querulous, belligerent world is slowly tending toward it.

But I have, as yet, told you nothing of our population. It is as motley in reality, as the village in appearance. It is, as it were, a patchwork, made up of shreds from every nationality. It comes from every State in our Union, and from half the countries of Europe. The crout-loving German, and the potato-loving Irishman, settle down side by side. The latter expects little else than to dig and delve, and to be a servant of servants, in the great works of internal improvement now going on. The former mingles more generally in the various trades and occupations of life, and becomes a useful accession to society. Here comes, too, the business man, who has had little success in places farther east, to retrieve his shattered fortunes. He makes a small beginning, but, with the gradual and continual extension of his increasing facilities, he becomes a man of some property and good standing. And here are mechanics, either crowded out by the overplus in Eastern cities and towns, or else leaving good homes, in the vain hope of finding an El Dorado in this land of prairies. Then here flock the quacks and third-rate lawyers, who have been weighed in the balances, and found wanting, in places which pretend to greater cultivation and refinement. And here is the New England clergyman, who has lived and labored and spent his health for his people many years, and it is to be hoped not in vain. The farming population in the vicinity is from various States, and is of various degrees of intelligence. Some of them are well-informed, some are ignorant, some are radical, and some are the veriest old fogies between the two oceans. Emigration naturally extends west along the parallels of latitude. There are exceptions, of course, but they only prove the rule. So each of the Atlantic States has extended a mighty influence, under various modifications, over the Alleghany Mountains, and across the Mississippi Valley. As each State east of the mountains has embodied good or evil in its polity, so has its westward-striking influence been beneficent or maleficent. The prevailing opinions to-day in southern Iowa must be fathered by the Old Dominion. To her is this State indebted for its Black Laws, which are only less infamous than those of Illinois and Indiana. But for the subversion of such laws and such principles, we must look farther north. Already I see the dawn.

I did not intend, J., to write a political dissertation. When I write again, the Indian Summer will be here, and I hope it may impart some of its geniality to my letter. I. T.

LARGE CARGO OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM CALIFORNIA.—*New York, Oct.* 14.—The clipper ship Adelaide, from San Francisco, arrived here to-day, with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat and barley, and 1,000 barrels of flour.

HOW TO CUT AN ACQUAINTANCE.—If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

Man, says the anatomist, changes entirely every seven years; "therefore," says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill contracted in 1848. I am not the same person; hence I owe him nothing."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The *Facts for the People*, for November 1st, contains the following articles:

Hon. William H. Seward's Albany Speech.
The Progress of the Struggle.
The Work of Nationalizing Slavery.
The Defence of the President.

Could a better document for general circulation be had at so low a price?

SECTIONALISM AND REPUBLICANISM.

From the year of Texas Annexation, it was announced in Whig newspapers, by Whig orators, at Whig Conventions, that the Democratic Party was the natural ally of Slavery. They claimed for their Party a true Anti-Slavery position, and sought votes at the North on the strength of its Anti-Slavery merits. Nobody will dispute this. Even those zealous "National Patriots," Messrs. Hunt, Winthrop, and Barnard, in their recent letters against sectionalism, confirm this statement of the position of the Whig party.

"Northern Whigs," says the Hon. D. D. BARNARD, in the course of his unscrupulous invective against the Republicans, "have never been found willing to see Slavery carried to territories already free, or to see territories conquered or annexed to the United States, for the purpose of widening the area of Slavery and increasing the number of slave States; and they never will be found willing to aid or countenance any such measures. It was not the Whigs of the North who brought Texas into the Union, with its Slavery, and with four or five more Slave States in embryo. It was not the Whig Party that made war upon Mexico, in the hope of benefits to accrue to the slave interest. Not a Northern Whig in Congress voted to obliterate the Missouri Compromise line; and if the North had been a little more strongly represented in Congress by Whigs, that line would never have been obliterated. Does it not look too much like mere pretence, when men abandon the Whig party of the North, the strongest political association existing, or which has ever existed, against every real aggression of Slavery, and go into other combinations, on the alleged ground of the wrong done in the matter of the Kansas and Nebraska bill?"

These several acts, done in behalf of the Slave Interest, are charged upon the so-called Democratic Party, and it is claimed as a signal merit of the Whigs, that they resisted them—in fact, that they constituted "the strongest political association existing, or which has ever existed, against every real aggression of Slavery."

Now, the Slave Interest is "purely *sectional*." The acts specified by Mr. Barnard, were "purely *sectional*," their aim in every instance being to augment its *sectional* power. As a matter of fact, the whole political weight of the South was thrown as a unit in support of the *sectional* aggressions of this *sectional* Interest. The so-called Democratic Party, in lending itself to the furtherance of this policy, became unmistakably *sectional*. On the other hand, if it be true, as claimed by Mr. Barnard, that the Whig Party of the North resisted this policy, it was arrayed against the South, and, representing the peculiar views and interests of one-half of the Republic against interests which the other half chose to regard as specially Southern, it occupied a *sectional* position, was, in fact, a *sectional* party.

This *sectional* organization Mr. Barnard would resuscitate, for the purpose of putting down the Republicans, the first party, he says, "of a purely *sectional* character, at all formidable in its proportions," that "has arisen in this country!"

See with what horror he now regards a policy which, in the paragraph above quoted, he assumes to have been the special characteristic of the late Whig party;

"I can see nothing national in most of the political combinations of the day. Certainly, that most recent of the wretched formations—that which calls itself 'Republican,' for no reason that I can discover but because it proposes to represent and take care of one-half of the Republic only on a principle of hostility to the other half—cannot pretend to have the first element of nationality about it. If that party is national, judged by its own platform and the recorded sentiments of its leading organs and advocates, then it is because the Union can be perfected by setting one-half of the States at deadly feud with the other half, justice established by libelling the judiciary and trampling on constitutional laws, domestic tranquillity insured by servile insurrections, the common defence provided for by civil war, the general welfare promoted by intestine commotions, and the blessing of liberty secured to us—the white race of the country—and our posterity by the overthrow, all for love of the black race, of the best guaranties of popular liberty ever devised in any system of Government since the world began.

"For the first time, a party of purely sectional character at all formidable in its proportions has arisen in this country. We have had abolition parties, but none considerable enough to create much alarm. Now, for the first time, we have a party organization, certainly of no mean pretensions, already embracing several States, and seeking and claiming to be able to rouse the whole North to united action on the single sentiment of hostility to the other half of the Union on account of Slavery. It expects to absorb the main strength of the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, into itself. It claims to have had already the formal surrender of the Whig party in this State; and those who happened to have the name and official agencies of that party in keeping have been bold enough to pretend to make such surrender. It numbers among its candidates for the fall election in this State several Democrats of considerable mark. It looks, besides, no doubt, for support from the various stripes of Abolitionists, and it may draw largely upon our foreign population. It appeals to fanaticism, and it will attract to itself all who are weak enough to sympathize with it in that sort of fierce hostility to Slavery which can be satisfied with nothing short of sacrificing to that one feeling and consideration all other political issues, duties, and obligations whatsoever. It is not to be denied or doubted that this new party is having some success—enough at least to demand the serious observation and attention of the country; and, so far as it has or can have vitality and success, I am bound to say that I think it deserves nothing but execration, as a bold menace to the integrity of the Union, such as cannot be justified or excused, unless treason can be justified or excused."

It is impossible to excuse this atrocious misrepresentation of the creed and policy of the Republicans, on the supposition that Mr. Barnard has not made himself acquainted with their views. He knows that in no authentic exposition of their purposes can he find warrant for such a tissue of libels. He knows that in former times, just such base accusations were brought against the Whig Party by Northern allies and Southern advocates of Slavery. It pandered to the worst sectional feelings, they said; it was an enemy to the Union, reckless of constitutional obligation; it appealed to Abolitionism, fanaticism, the odds and ends of all parties, seeking specially "to attract to itself all weak enough to sympathize with it in that sort of fierce hostility to Slavery which can be satisfied with nothing short of sacrificing to that one feeling and consideration all other political issues, duties, and obligations whatsoever." He knows that those charges were just as true as are his own, now brought against the Republicans—and not one whit more. It is a miserable cause that seeks to bolster itself up by falsifying the motives and acts of its opponents; and that man is in danger of losing conscience and character, who, without a particle of evidence, recklessly holds up a respectable body of his fellow-citizens, as guilty of disloyalty to the Union and Constitution.

The Republican party governs the State of Vermont—having carried it by a majority of fifteen thousand. It commands fifty-one thousand votes in the State of Maine—more than the Pierce party, by the aid of Rum, Patronage, and Straight-out Whiggery, could muster. It has just swept the State of Ohio, giving Mr. Chase one hundred and fifty thousand votes; and despite the letters of Hunt and Barnard, Choate and Winthrop, will probably carry the great States of Massachusetts and New York. It is represented in Maine, on the part of those formerly Whigs, by such men as Fessenden and Washburn; in Vermont, by Foot and Collamer; in Massachusetts, by Rockwell, Goodrich, Eliot, Upham, and Hudson; in New York, by Seward; in Ohio, by such papers as the *Cincinnati Gazette* and *Ohio State Journal*; while from other classes, we number distinguished men, whose names are a guaranty of good faith, honor, and lofty patriotism.

A party thus constituted and thus represented, is stigmatized by this man as a "wretched formation," and is arraigned for the following alleged offences:

It "proposes to represent and take care of one half of the Republic only, on a principle of hostility to the other half."

It proposes to "set one half of the States at deadly feud with the other half."

It would establish justice "by libelling the judiciary, and trampling on constitutional laws."

It would insure domestic tranquillity "by servile insurrection."

It would provide for the common defence, "by civil war," and the general welfare, "by intestine commotions."

It would secure "the blessing of liberty to us and our posterity—the white race—by the overthrow, all for the love of the black race, of the best guaranties of popular liberty ever devised in any system of Government, since the world began."

It is "a purely sectional party," "seeking and claiming to be able to rouse the whole North to united action on the single sentiment of *hostility to the other half of the Union*, on account of Slavery."

"It appeals to fanaticism."

It is "a bold menace to the integrity of the Union, such as cannot be justified or excused, unless treason can be justified or excused."

Other, still more malignant and false accusations, amplified by every sort of rhetoric, abound in this letter, from one who formerly rejoiced in the title of Minister Plenipotentiary. Is it worth while to repel such calumnies? If one half he says were true, no country has ever been cursed by a Party, so diabolical. Slavery Propagandism itself becomes respectable in comparison, and Atchison and his marauders are Christians and patriots, contrasted with such demons as Chase, Seward, King, and Rockwell!

The Republican Party proposes—

To take care of the whole Republic, by abolishing the Despotism of a Sectional Interest, which, in seeking its own aggrandizement, ruthlessly tramples upon every other interest.

It would harmonize the States, by excluding from Federal jurisdiction the only Element which generates discord between them.

It would establish justice, by exposing the despotism of the judiciary, and by opposing and repealing unconstitutional laws.

It would insure domestic tranquillity, by wresting the Federal Government from the hands of those who are using it to build up and extend a system, whose inevitable tendency is, to servile insurrection.

It would provide for the common defence and general welfare, by restricting to the States in which it exists, an evil which in peace has always been a source of discord, in war, of weakness.

It would "secure the blessing of Liberty to us and our posterity," by doing justice to all men, of whatever race—by securing, through the Federal Government, where it can constitutionally act, through the State Governments, where they alone have the right to act, guaranties of personal rights to white and black, native and foreign-born.

It is a strictly constitutional and essentially National Party, "seeking and claiming to be able to rouse" the opponents of Slavery, North and South, to united action, against Pro-Slavery aggression and the domination of the Slave Power, so as to restore the Government to its original Anti-Slavery policy, defined in the Ordinance of 1787.

Whether such a Party be fanatical, treasonous, "a bold menace to the integrity of the Union;" whether D. D. Barnard and Washington Hunt are better patriots than William H. Seward and Preston King, are questions which the People of New York will have an opportunity to answer next Tuesday.

The fundamental principles of the Republican movement were asserted in 1848, by both the Whig and Democratic Parties at the North, and by every Legislature in the Free States, with a single exception. They were subsequently sacrificed by the so-called Democracy, for party reasons. For years, at successive Conventions of the Whig Party in the North, they were reaffirmed. Both Parties meanly trampled them under foot at Baltimore in 1852. After that, at occasional Conventions in the Free States, both Whig and Democratic, they were again re-affirmed. During the agitation of the Nebraska Bill, they were strongly urged by Whigs and Democrats "of the North," and last year solemnly enunciated by the Whig State Conventions of New York and Massachusetts. The Republican Party has not added one jot or tittle to these Principles, nor has it, in its resolves, indulged in so much invective on the general subject of Slavery, as its predecessors.

Now, how happens it, that what those Parties at the North professed from time to time, without fanaticism, without sectionalism, without treason to the Union, without exciting the patriotic agonies of the Choates and Barnards, should be held now by these gentlemen "worthy of nothing but execration?" The reason is just this—and we beg every reader to bear it in mind—the Whig and Democratic Parties at the North, no matter how Anti-Slavery in their local resolves and acts, *whenever they came to act with their Southern allies, as national parties, falsified their local professions, and did all they could to neutralize their local acts.* They had one set of principles for home consumption, one, for Southern—one face for the North, another for the South. They would oppose the aggressions of Slavery, *when attempted*, acquiesce in them, *when committed*. The Slave Power could pardon an opposition that was forever silenced by defeat. All it had to do, was, by bribery and intimidation, to carry some odious usurpation, and it was sure that whatever might be the opposition of *Northern* Democracy or Whiggery, *National* Democracy and Whiggery would at last *acquiesce*. Mere opposition to its aggressions, was quite *natural*; acquiescence in them, when committed, was "*national*."

What those Parties professed in the Free States, the Republican Party proposes to act upon *nationally*. It has but one set of Principles, for North and South. It recognises no nationality, of which opposition to the Slave Power is not an essential element. Restricting itself to no State or section, it embraces within its membership the opponents of Slavery, wherever found. It stands pledged, not only to oppose every new attempt at aggression on the part of Slavery, but to redress, so far as may be in its power, the aggressions already committed, spurning as unmanly and mischievous the policy of acquiescence. In a word, holding that the aggressive policy of Slavery originates in the fact that, as it is an *exception to our free institutions and the laws of nature, it is forever seeking to bulwark itself by extraordinary guaranties; in the necessities of Slave Labor*, which, wasteful and thriftless, is always crying out for more territory; and *in the appetite for political power*, generated by the habit of ruling human beings despotically, and fostered by the facilities for the exercise of power belonging to unity of interests and sympathies; and that it must therefore be permanent and all-grasping, proposing nothing less than absolute supremacy—the Republican Party insists upon meeting this policy, not by spasmodic or temporary efforts, not by resolves and protests and noble sentiments, not through organizations, devoted to other purposes considered of paramount importance, but by a permanent system of measures, counteractive and remedial, to be persevered in till the usurpations of the Slave Interest have been subverted, the Federal Government rescued from its control and dissevered in all its departments from responsibility for Slavery, and Liberty be recognised as the universal Law throughout Federal Territory.

They who bring against this Party the charge of Sectionalism, do not understand themselves. In its *location*, it *is sectional*; in its *principles* and *aims, national*. The Slavery Party, its opponent, on the other hand, in its *location* is *national*; in its *principles* and *aims, sectional*. This is a discrimination, obvious on a moment's consideration, but always overlooked.

The Republican Party at present is necessarily confined *in its organization* to the Free States—for the Slavery Party, completely dominant in the South, tolerates no free discussion, no opposing action, in that region. It is as despotic and exclusive as the House of Hapsburgh or the Czar of all the Russias. On the contrary, owing to the absolute toleration of freedom of thought, speech, and action, in the North, it has found enough adherents there to raise its standard, so as to assume the *appearance* of a *National* Party.

The Republican Party, in principles and aims, we said, is national, for the former are no more nor less than the doctrine of equal rights, affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, the first national manifesto, and the doctrine of Slavery Limitation, embodied in the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of 1787, and the earlier acts of Congress—principles cherished in the beginning of the Government, by the most eminent public men, of all sections. Its aims are no less constitutional and national. It wars upon no State or section; it seeks to invade the rights, to impair the interests, to reduce the constitutional political power of none; it does not dream of aggrandizing the Free States at the expense of the Slave States. All the consideration and weight and guaranties any State is entitled to under the Constitution, it cheerfully recognises, and would honestly concede. It does not propose a Northern monopoly of the Federal Government, or of Federal Territory. Wherein, then, the sectionalism of its policy?

Its aim is, to take the Federal Government out of the hands of men who are using it to foster and extend an interest *peculiar to one section*, at the expense of interests common to all sections, and place it in the hands of men, who will use it to foster and extend *national* interests. Is this *sectional?*

Its aim is, to prohibit the existence of Slavery in all Federal Territory, so that it may become a nursery of free labor and free men, instead of slave labor and slaves. Is this *sectional?* It would take power, not from *Southern* men, but from *Slavery* men. It would shut Federal Territory, not against free men, from the North or South, but against slaves. It would establish a Principle, important to all interests, all sections, and exclude a Principle, injurious to all interests, all sections. Its policy recognised in Federal Territory, no citizen, of Free or Slave State, would be shut out—citizens from all sections might freely enter, and all would stand on a platform of perfect equality. Its policy repudiated, the immigration and settlement of one class of citizens, would virtually exclude another class.

Who can deny that its aims and principles are *national*, and who can doubt that its organization, now *sectional*, from the necessity of the case, will become national, the moment the South shall be emancipated from the thrall of the Slave Power?

Turn to the Slavery Party, national in its *organization*, and see how intensely *sectional* its principles and aims. It rejects the national doctrine, of equality of rights—scouts the nation's Declaration of Independence, as a rhetorical flourish—repudiates the national doctrine of the locality of Slavery assumed in the Constitution of the United States—and lays down as the basis of national policy, the *sectional* dogma that one man can own another as his property. It regards sincere devotion to Liberty, the interest of the whole Republic, as a disqualification for office, and subservience to Slavery, the interest of a small monopoly existing in one half of it, as a test of fitness. It aims to use the Federal Government, for the purpose of giving political consequence to this Sectional Slave Interest, investing it with extra-constitutional guaranties, obtaining new Territory for its sole benefit; and it would plant under Federal auspices, in all Federal Territory, a system of Labor, sectional and oppressive, the tendency of which is to obstruct immigration from one half the Republic, and keep out the men who work for wages.

Who can doubt that the time will come, when such a Party must become as sectional in its organization, as it is in its aims and principles—and when its adherents, North and South, not personally interested in Slavery, will blush at the thought that they could ever have pandered to the base, unnatural purposes of the despotic Sectional Interest that now aspires to give laws to the Republic?

Before closing our comments on this letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, we would direct attention to a portion of it, more treasonous and wicked than any menace ever hurled from the lips of Slaveholders. Speaking of the Republicans, he says:

"I think a political party based solely on the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North is essentially and necessarily an instrument for dissolving the Union of these States, whoever may or may not so intend. I think the triumph of such a party in a Presidential election would be *ipso facto* a dissolution of the Union; and for one I do not profess to be simple enough to believe that some of those who are engaged in this movement do not see it exactly in the light that I do. If such a party can really command the whole North in the next election for President—which is, of course, precisely what it aims and proposes to do—it can have but one antagonist, namely, a Southern party, based on the principle of self-preservation. But everybody knows that the non-slaveholding States have an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, and, whether the South should go into the contest or not, (and it probably would not,) the result would be the election, not merely of a Northern President, but a President for the North, who could no more make an Administration for the whole United States than a Governor of the smallest State in the Union could do the same thing. Such a President could never cross the Potomac or enter the capital of the nation. Neither he nor any official under him could ever pass the boundary or tread the soil of any slave State, unless to carry the desolation of war into its borders."

This man is guilty of encouraging rebellion and treason. He virtually invokes civil war. His infamous prediction is in effect an invitation to a minority, fairly and constitutionally out-voted, to rise in arms, set at defiance a constitutional majority, and overthrow the Constitution and Union. He is the first Northern man who has blackened his soul by giving countenance to a Treason, that no Slavery-Propagandist has yet dared to suggest.

Southern men, representing Southern views of Slavery, have been elected to the Presidency, and what "National" Southern man has volunteered the opinion that the North would never endure such a visitation—that the Southern President elect would never be permitted to enter the Presidential mansion? Suppose Wise or Davis, or even Atchison himself, the very impersonation of Vandal Propagandism, should be nominated by the Slavery Party for the Presidency, could you find any drivelling Southerner so cowardly as to cry out, in alarm, "the election of such a man will be a dissolution of the Union—he will never enter the capital—never can he tread the soil of Washington, unless to carry the desolation of war in his train?" What Party at the North would dream of civil war, should the Slavery Party succeed in installing, by a constitutional majority, a Slavery-Propagandist in the Presidential chair? It comes to this, then, in the judgment of this man, and the Straight-out Whigs whom he represents: The Slavery Party may elect a President, and it is becoming that the Free States submit; but, if the Republican Party elect a President, as a matter of course the Slave States will rebel, and set fire to the temple of our Union: the minority of the Republic must rule, the majority, submit: if the majority assert its constitutional power, in a constitutional way, it may thank itself, if civil war should follow! What is the practical conclusion? What is the language of this Northern traitor and his associates to the Slavery-Progaganda? We disapprove your aggressions, but we abhor your opponents. You have done wrong, but we shall not permit your opponents to right the wrong. We shall oppose any further aggressions on your part; but if you succeed in them, we shall submit. We expect you to unite the South always for Slavery; but as the union of the Free States for Freedom would be sectional, we shall always resist it to the death. You may elect what Presidents you please, and we pledge you the acquiescence of the North; but, as you will not of course tolerate the election of a man pledged against the domination of the Slave Power, we will not suffer it. Much as we dislike Slavery—and what Northern man loves it?—we shall forego our opposition to you in your determination to use the Federal Government as an instrument of Slavery-extension, and wage war alone upon that traitorous Republican Party which seeks to prohibit the extension of Slavery, and wrest the Federal Government from your power. To the death we swear ourselves your allies, and their foes."

This is the detestable position occupied by Messrs. Barnard, Hunt, Winthrop, Choate, and their deluded followers. It is to such men, and such counsels, that we owe Pro-Slavery Propagandism, Nullification, the manifold usurpations, the insolence, and overshadowing tyranny of the Slave Power. To such men and such counsels, we owe the division, consequent weakness, and abject subservience of the Free States. It is they who, should civil war ever grow out of this conflict between Slavery and Freedom, will have to answer to God and the world for its crimes and desolations.

But we do not fear civil war. The Republican Party will place upon them the ineffaceable brand of traitors and cowards. It will pursue the policy it has inaugurated, carry out the principles it has proclaimed, elect a President who shall reflect their views, and administer the Federal Government in obedience thereto, and the South will conform to the new order of things. Finding that not one of its constitutional rights is invaded, it will see in the overthrow of the schemes of Slavery Propagandism and sectional ambition that have disgraced it, no adequate cause for incurring the guilt of rebellion and the horrible hazards of civil war. Let not its politicians deceive themselves. Straight-out Whiggery, Know Nothingism, National Democracy, cannot last forever. Every struggle leaves them weaker. The growth of the Party of Freedom is slow, but sure; its ultimate triumph, inevitable. To this consummation they must make up their minds.

FORAYS UPON MEXICO.

The Texans have been invading Mexican territory, and making war on its people. The pretext seems to have been, outrages committed by Indians, residing within Mexican territory, upon citizens of Texas. Captain Callahan, at the head of a party of Texan rangers, crossed the Rio Grande, at Eagle Pass, on the 2d October, for the purpose of destroying what the Galveston *Civilian* styles, "a combination of Indians, Mexicans, and *renegade negroes*." He had a battle, he reports, with 750 men, and routed them. Falling back then upon the Mexican town of Piedras Negros, he fortified himself there, and soon after had another engagement, during which the town was burnt. He recrossed the Rio Grande, fortified himself again, and issued a call to the Texas People, invoking aid. There was great excitement. Reports were afloat of hostile movements on the part of the savages, and volunteers were expected to flock to the standard of Captain Callahan.

We have only the Texan version of the matter, and it can hardly be supposed that the Captain and his adventurers would criminate themselves. They are not remarkably forbearing, nor has exclusive regard for the sovereignty of Mexico been a characteristic of American borderers.

One fact is established—Captain Callahan and certain citizens of Texas have made war on Mexico, and invaded Mexican Territory. The provocation must have been extreme, the danger imminent, to excuse or even mitigate such an act of hostility. From occasional hints in Texan newspapers, we presume that the recapture of fugitives from service has something to do with this transaction.

IMMIGRATION.—Six thousand five hundred and fifty-five emigrants from Europe arrived at New York the past week. They were possessed of $245,075, being an average of $38 for every passenger—man, woman, and child. The New York *Courier* says the number of immigrants last year in this country was 300,000, and it calculates that if they were as well provided with cash means as the passengers above alluded to, which is likely, they brought nearly thirteen millions of dollars of ready money into the country, to say nothing of the value of their labor after they get here, which the *Courier* puts at an enormous sum.

Behold the wisdom of Know Nothingism, in aiming to exclude this labor and capital from the country!

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From twenty-two precincts in Kansas, Reeder received 1,935 votes, and it is supposed that the returns from the remaining twenty-nine will increase his total vote to 3,000 or more. The total vote for Whitfield was 2,504, the majority of the voters being Missourians.

Documents are to be forwarded to Congress by the Free State Party, showing—

"1. That it can be proved by Pro-Slavery men that there are only four legal Pro-Slavery voters at Franklin, and that Whitfield received 61 votes there.

"2. That it can be proved, by persons residing in the district, that there were only thirty legal votes cast for Whitfield in Wyandott; (he received, I believe, over 200 votes there.)

"3. That of 230 votes cast for Whitfield at Osawatomie, evidence can be got to prove that not above fifty were legal and resident.

"4. That at the Baptist Mission, which gave 100 votes for Whitfield, there are in all only seventeen legal voters, and that only thirteen of them cast their ballots.

"5. That illegal votes, number not stated, were cast at Osakee.

"6. In fine, that no more, if as many, as one thousand legal votes were cast for Whitfield throughout the entire Territory."

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were also chosen on the 9th. They will form a State Constitution in due season, and forward it so that it may be submitted to Congress by Mr. Reeder.

It would seem that the Douglas Democrats are heartily co-operating in the movement for a State Constitution. The Kansas Territorial *Register*, edited by a personal and political friend of Senator Douglas, is out against Wilson Shannon, for his base committals to the Pro-Slavery Party. It asserts that Shannon adheres to an organization, the object of which is to make Kansas a Slave State, "by the prostitution of the ballot-box, an appeal to arms, or a dissolution of the Union. We say so, it adds:

"First. Because he made a speech at Westport, in which he declared 'that the institutions of Kansas ought to be similar to those of Missouri;' that the laws of the Legislature (which he had never seen) should be sustained.

"Second. Because, before he had been a week in the Territory, he appeared upon the hustings at Wyandott city, with Gen. Whitfield, at his first regular appointment in stumping the Territory, and made a speech in which he pronounced that gentleman, then the candidate of the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas, a suitable person for that office.

"Third. Because he has uniformly avoided the society, the towns, and the meetings, of other than Pro-Slavery men. To our knowledge, he agreed to attend a Pro-Slavery meeting at Fort Scott, as he had done at Wyandott.

"Fourth. That he attended and voted the Pro-Slavery ticket at a precinct where two Missourians voted for every citizen of Kansas.

"If this is not sufficient to satisfy the skeptical, we submit that the temper of their minds must be steeled against argument or inferences fairly drawn. On the first Monday of October, when the polls were opened, there was an exodus of people from Missouri; every precinct from Whitehead to Fort Scott, a distance of near two hundred miles, immediately along the Missouri river, was infested with foreign voters, coming to sustain a local legislation fatal to civil freedom in its simplest form, which they had set on foot some months previous by the election of a Legislature, and further determined to bruise under their feet the precious truth of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and those other rights delivered to mankind from the formation of our Government. Wilson Shannon will sign his name to the certificate of their candidate.

"These are the facts, painful enough, but facts at last."

Coming from a Nebraska, Douglas man, this is important testimony.

The same paper vindicates the movement for a State Constitution against the attacks of the Washington *Union*, says that "national, law-loving, orderly citizens," are at the head of it, and advises the *Union* to wait for facts before it passes judgment.

The Pro-Slavery Kansas *Herald*, published at Leavenworth, a stanch supporter, hitherto, of Missouri Propagandism, is scandalized at the attempt of the Missourians to interfere in the *local* questions of the Territory. An election was advertised for Monday, 8th, to determine the location of the county seat for Leavenworth. Leavenworth town, of course, being more populous than all the county besides, expected to be the favored spot; but, as it is rather deeply tinctured with Free-Soilism, and the interests of certain Missouri speculators required another location, its citizens found themselves unexpectedly out-voted. The *Herald* is incensed at the invasion of Missourians. It could advocate it when the object was to make Kansas a Slave State, but in the matter of a county seat, it holds that the actual settlers ought to be left to their own opinion. It remarks:

"To say nothing of the injustice and iniquity of the proceeding, it is striking a fatal stab at the great interests of the Pro-Slavery cause. It is bringing about an issue between the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas and those in Missouri, whose interest on that question is identical with that of ours.

"We must and shall speak out, when such an outrage is attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of our county. It is with regret that we do so. But a sense of justice to ourselves and our people calls on us to 'cry aloud and spare not.'

"The following is the vote given at the different places of voting in the county: Leavenworth, 727; Delaware, 929; Kickapoo, 881; Centreville, 84; G. Centre, 55; Uniontown, 2; Pork Landing, 1.

"The vote given at this place was by the *bona fide* inhabitants of the county and Territory; and we challenge any proof to the contrary. Not a solitary citizen of Missouri, to our knowledge, voted at this place.

"At Kickapoo, and also at Delaware, the vote is larger than at Leavenworth. It is well known neither place nor township contains half the population of ours, yet they give a larger vote."

The editor proceeds to republish handbills and advertisements, got out in Missouri, inviting the citizens of the border counties to attend balls and barbecues, on the day of the election, at Kickapoo and Delaware, notifying all, that conveyance and entertainment would be free! In this way they contrived to have on the ground a majority of fraudulent voters.

The *Herald* exclaims:

"Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in at our *local* elections, and control our county affairs? If so, it is time to stop them in their career. We think we have adduced sufficient evidence to convince every unprejudiced mind that an unholy combination of influences have been brought to bear, to control our county election by an importation of voters from Missouri. Can we, as citizens of the Territory, and county of Leavenworth, who have borne the burden of settling a new country, and undergone all the privations and difficulties of a frontier life, sit still and permit our rights to be trampled upon? No! we cannot and will not. The polls at Kickapoo and Delaware must be purged of all Missouri votes. Let us have a clean poll book, a fair fight, and we are satisfied with the result. If Leavenworth has not a majority of the legal voters, then let the county seat go elsewhere. But it has the majority, and here the county seat must and will be."

The Washington *Union*, the ally of the Missourians when the question to be determined was Slavery, is no less scandalized now. It says:

"It is matter of surprise to us that the people of Missouri do not see that such proceedings as the *Herald* has detailed, if they are not stopped, must eventually defeat all their wishes and interests in Kansas."

No displeasure at the bare-faced fraud, because it is a fraud, but because it may defeat the conspiracy of the Missouri Propagandists to make Kansas a Slave State! O, most virtuous organ!

The latest joke in Kansas, is a meeting of "the friends of Law and Order," in Leavenworth city, on the 3d October, called to avert the dreadful consequences likely to result from the mischievous spirit of insubordination evinced by those of the People of Kansas who repudiate the acts of the Legislature.

It issued an address, calling upon "all lovers of law and order throughout the Territory, all who desire to see the Constitution and laws of the land regarded and enforced, and who wish to live in peace and harmony, to assemble at a general mass meeting to be held at Leavenworth city, on Wednesday, the 14th of November next, and there to devise such measures as their wisdom may dictate."

The following paragraph from the Kansas *Territorial Register*, announcing an expected immigration from Louisville, Ky., if true, shows that at last one good result has been brought about by Know Nothingism:

"An agent, representing some five thousand souls, has recently arrived in Kansas, and says about five thousand German and Irish citizens of Louisville, Ky., intend to settle in our Territory. He further represents them as a sober, industrious, and frugal class of people, consisting of the best portion of the Louisville foreign population—that they are not of those who were embroiled in the late Know Nothing election riots, but that they are composed of a class who have become disgusted with the late scenes of oppression and tyranny to which many of their countrymen have of late fallen victims. We understand the agent is favorable to our city and the surrounding country for these people to locate. Most of them are mechanics, and many of them have considerable wealth. Let them come and assist us in developing our agricultural and commercial resources, which are vastly superior to any other part of Kansas."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—The *National Intelligencer* is nursing tenderly the Straight-out Whigs of the North. It is in raptures over the letters of their leaders, and enlarges upon their meetings, as if they were not ridiculous abortions. It parades with imposing pomp the proceedings of the State Convention of the Straight-outs of New York, which met in the city of New York on the 23d. In this labor of love it is assisted by the Administration papers here, which manifest an equally tender interest in the resuscitation of the Whig Party. The truth is, the said Convention was a failure. Its managers claim that there were present *seventy-five delegates, from thirty-two counties*, but the majority of these were Know Nothings, men who had made themselves notorious in former years by plotting against the Whig Party. The *Tribune* says:

"Our city was represented in the Brooks-Whig State Convention—or, rather, on its published roll—by nineteen persons, all claiming to be 'live Whigs,' and anxious for the perpetuity and success of the National Whig Party. Of these, we know one who voted for Seymour last year, considering that a surer shot against Clark than a vote for Ullmann; another, who was a noisy Democrat, till he last year became a Hindoo, and who is now a Templar and President of a Know Nothing Council, and never even pretended to be a Whig till this week. Out of the whole nineteen 'live Whigs,' we are confident that Governor Clark did not receive three votes, and we doubt that he did one."

Of the members of the State Central Committee, the same paper says:

"We believe every man of these supported Ullmann last fall, but two or three who voted for Seymour. Certainly not so many as five of the twenty-one supported Gov. Clark. They have as good a right to be Know Nothings as anybody else; but is it not mean and dastardly, after having joined a hostile organization, and acted with it for more than a year, to pretend now to be solicitous for the perpetuity and integrity of the Whig Party?"

The resolutions adopted, denounced the Republicans as a Party organized upon geographical grounds, condemned the violence in Kansas, and the countenance given to it by President Pierce, but ignored every practical measure in relation to Slavery aggression. No ticket was nominated: pretext, want of time—real reason, a determination on the part of the Know Nothing wire-workers to secure the Straight-out Whig vote for the Know Nothing candidates. Accordingly the Convention instructed its sympathizers to vote so as to carry out their views, if possible, only in no event to support the Fusion or Republican ticket. This was in accordance with the advice of the Albany *Register*, (Know Nothing,) which besought the Convention not to distract the opposition to the Republicans, by nominating a separate ticket.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which can hardly be suspected of anything very extravagant, seems to regard the Convention as having performed the office of undertaker to the deceased Whig Party.

"The thing is demonstrated. We have had a *profert in curia*; and the Whig party of New York is proved to be stark dead. Its lifeless remains have been exposed to public view in Constitution Hall, and there can be no further mistake about it. Its own warmest friends, even those who have most fondly clung to the thought of its continued vitality, allow that it is at least dead for a season, and have formally dismissed all its old followers, to go each man his own way."

And, in reply to the recommendation of the Convention about voting, it says:

"We cannot and will not support the Hard portion of the Democracy, because they unqualifiedly sanction the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which we unqualifiedly condemn. We cannot and will not support the Soft portion of the Democracy, because they palter in a double sense upon this measure, and because their success will be made an approval and an encouragement of an Administration which we regard as one of the most mischievous and reprehensible the country has ever seen. We cannot and will not support the Know Nothings, because, favorable as we are to an amendment of the naturalization system, we in a thousand times greater degree abhor secret political organizations, and civil proscription on account of religion. The only remaining party in the field is the Republican party. * * * Its legislation will differ in no material respect from the general tenor of New York legislation. The success of the party is to be valued chiefly for its moral effect, as a protest against the wrongs of the South, and as a check upon the violence which, if we may judge by the past, will be displayed by Southern men in Congress, when the questions touching Kansas shall be brought up for settlement. New York cannot cast a vote for friends to the present Administration, without seeming to share its wretched, spiritless disposition, and without thereby furnishing Southern Congressmen opportunity for the display of any amount of intimidation and bravado. New York is a power in the Union. She has an opinion upon the violation of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas outrages. Let her speak it emphatically, and through the Republican party—for she can do it through no other. In the present juncture of political affairs, and present condition of State affairs, this is her paramount duty."

Among the late accessions to the Republican Party in New York, are the Hon. JAMES H. TITUS, the Democratic member of the Assembly, of this State, to whom Silas Wright wrote his letter in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and Hon. S. A. FOOT, of Geneva, formerly a well-known member of the New York bar, appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Hunt.

HENRY B. STANTON has taken the field in support of the Republican movement in New York, and, judging from the tone of his speeches, he does not intend again to lay aside his armor.

Mr. SEWARD has made another speech at Buffalo, in support of the Republican Party. It is one of the greatest speeches we have had the pleasure of reading for a long time. Mr. Seward, since emancipated from the necessities and expediencies of a worn-out Party, appears in his true proportions.

Hon. N. M. MASTERS, of Schaghticoke, elected last year to the Assembly of New York by the Democrats, has openly declared for the Republican Party.

The Washington *Union*, acting under the direction of the President, seems determined to reduce its Party in New York to the number of Gideon's army.

The Albany *Atlas*, from whose columns we republish on our fourth page a stinging Anti-Slavery article, having scorned the dictation of the central organ, and rebuked the policy of making a test of the Nebraska bill, has been read out of the Party by the *Union*. John Van Buren has also received his walking papers. He undertook to make the proceedings of the Soft Convention, on the subject of Slavery, palatable to the Democracy of St. Lawrence, by giving them an Anti-Slavery gloss, for which he was taken to task severely by the *Union*. A few days since, he replied, in a letter published in that paper—predicted the triumph of the Soft ticket by 50,000 plurality, and asked the *Union* whether it desired to see the ticket elected or defeated.

"The *Union* replies, in view of Mr. Van Buren's declaration, that all the candidates on that ticket, except two, were openly and warmly the advocates of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848; that it is, therefore, a matter of indifference, so far as the interests of the Democratic party are concerned, whether the ticket succeeds or not."

Mr. Van Buren is excommunicated in due form, as follows:

"He is for keeping Kansas out of the Union at all hazards, unless she comes in as a free State. Mr. Seward is for the same thing, as to Kansas, or any other Territory that may hereafter ask admission. Mr. Van Buren effectually cuts himself loose from the National Democratic organization by avowing these sentiments. We do not assume to read him out of the party, but we should be untrue to Democracy, if we could hesitate a moment to furnish the evidence contained in his own speech, that he has read himself out of the party. When Southern Know Nothings shall quote from his speech to fix unsoundness on the Northern Democracy, let it be answered at once, that neither John Van Buren, nor any other one, who entertains these sentiments, and stands on the Van Buren platform of 1848, can claim fellowship with the National Democracy."

There are some folk that can bear any amount of kicking. But, there may be a good reason for it. The ardent support of the Soft ticket in New York, by the *Union*, an apologist of Atchison and Co., would be death to it. Some of its leading friends contrive to get themselves soundly rated by that paper, and even read out of the Party, and expect the liberal Democracy at home to notice how they are persecuted for conscience sake, and how really Anti-Slavery their ticket is, the *Union* being judge. How many weak brethren will be caught by the cunning device?

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS IN PENNSYLVANIA, after all show that the Administration Party is in a minority. The vote for Canal Commissioner stands as follows:

A. Plumer	161,281
T. Nicholson	149,745
Know Nothing and Republican candidates, voted for independently	14,251
	163,996
Opposition majority	2,715

MINNESOTA.—The vote for delegate, in all but three or four thinly-peopled counties, had been received at St. Paul on the 17th instant, but the reports from five counties give majorities only. The aggregates were:

Henry M. Rice (Nebraska Dem.)	3,215
William R. Marshall (Repub.)	2,434
David Olmstead (F. S. Dem.)	1,785
D. B. Loomis (K. N.)	230

The full vote, it is estimated, will be about 9,000, indicating a population in the Territory of from 50,000 to 60,000. Rice will have about 1,000 more than Marshall, and 1,000 less than Marshall and Olmstead together.

The Legislature stands—*Senate*, Dem., (both kinds,) 9; Republicans, 5. *House*, Republicans, 11; Democrats, (both kinds,) 22; Know Nothings, 2.

OFFICIAL RETURNS IN OHIO.—Chase's majority over Medill, 15,219; Trimble's vote, 24,237; total vote for Governor, 302,405.

Legislature.—Senate: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 6. House: Republicans, 78; Democrats, 33.

ELECTION IN TEXAS.—*For Congress, Western District:* Bell, 14,589; Hancock, 9,427. *For Congress, Eastern District:* Matt. Ward, Dem., 10,036; L. D. Evans, K. N., 9,882. *Texas Debt Bill:* Against the bill, 13,784; for the bill: 10,726.

AMOS CUMMINGS, of Reading, Mass., has resigned his position as Grand Corresponding Chief of the Order of United Americans, on the ground, that having entered into the Republican movement, he is bound to abide its nominations and results.

HENRY A. WISE has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, by a correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*. The Slavery Party could not find a more suitable standard-bearer.

NEW YORK.—The following are the Republican State nominations:

For Secretary of State—Preston King, of St. Lawrence. Comptroller—James M. Cook, of Saratoga. State Engineer and Surveyor—George Geddes, of Onondaga. Attorney General—Abijah Mann, jr., of Queens. State Treasurer—Alex. B. Williams, of Wayne. Canal Commissioner—Daniel H. Bissell, of Livingston. State Prison Inspector—Wesley Bailey, of Oneida. Judges of Court of Appeals—Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, (full term;) Joseph Mullin, of Jefferson, (short term.)

The election will take place Tuesday, November 6th.

INVIDIOUS.

A respected cotemporary in Ohio, commenting on the results of the late election in that State, remarks, in a somewhat invidious style, that the Catholics generally voted with the Administration Party. This may be true, but how is an editor, residing in Cleveland, to know how the Catholics in a population of more than two millions, scattered over a State like Ohio, voted?

Suppose, however, it be true, shall we forget that their civil rights have been called in question the past year by a formidable political organization, and that the Administration Party in Ohio was the only strong political organization that openly stood up in their defence? Now, no matter what might have been the motives of its leaders in this policy—and for one we are not disposed to give them any special credit for disinterested devotion to the cause of human rights—still, it was quite natural that the fact should have had a decided influence on Catholic voters. Men would be fools and ingrates not to remember those who remember them. Let it be the work of the Republican Party in Ohio, as elsewhere, to prove itself the true friend of civil and religious liberty, the uncompromising, impartial, champion of human rights, without regard to race or religion. Let it repudiate the practice of drawing invidious distinctions among different classes of our population, by playing the demagogue or the bigot, by unduly exalting one class, or seeking to discredit another.

MR. PIATT, Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, it is said, has resigned his office. We can hardly wonder at this, as he has been obliged to discharge the duties of Minister, at a Secretary's salary.

RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION.

BOSTON, MASS., *October* 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

A Convention of Radical Political Abolitionists has just terminated its sessions at the Tremont Temple, in this city. Among those who attended, from different parts of the free States, were the following persons: Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, William Goodell, Lewis Tappan, Frederick Douglass, A. B. Burdick, Elnathan Davis, George Trask, C. Cushing, John Pierpout, I. P. Blanchard, Edward P. Rogers.

A series of propositions and a set of resolutions, touching the sinfulness, illegality, and unconstitutionality of American Slavery, were introduced, read, and fully discussed. Many of these principles have been discussed previously in the *Era*, by Mr. Goodell.

The Convention was held three days, and three sessions were held each day. Each of them was opened with prayer. George W. Clark, the celebrated vocalist, enlivened the meetings with Liberty songs.

Several of the Garrisonian Anti-Slavery party attended, but none of them undertook to discuss the great questions proposed for consideration, except Henry C. Wright. He was answered by Mr. Gerrit Smith, and with such potent arguments that no one came to the help of Mr. Wright. Invitations had been repeatedly made to the leaders of the Garrison or Disunion party, to come forward and maintain the doctrines of their school. It was the first time, it is believed, that they have evinced a disinclination to meet in open debate any body of Anti-Slavery men who differed from them in their peculiar views, and who challenged a public discussion. Their backwardness, therefore, seemed extraordinary and ominous.

The attendance during the daytime was not numerous, but highly respectable. The Hall was crowded during the evening with ladies and and gentlemen. Several distinguished persons from abroad, who were visiting the city, were present, to listen to the debates and to the speeches made at the evening sessions.

A learned Professor in one of the New England Colleges said, after listening to a speech by Beriah Green, on the confusion made respecting personality and property, that few men, if any, in New England, could make such a powerful and convincing argument. The speeches of Messrs. Goodell, Smith, Douglass, and Pryne, were also listened to with great attention, and received much applause.

The good people of Boston and Massachusetts have now had an opportunity to know that there is a body of Christian Abolitionists in the land, who, instead of pronouncing the Constitution a Pro-Slavery document, and advocating a dissolution of the Union, aim to abolish Slavery through the instrumentality of the Constitution. They have now learned the true meaning of Radical Abolitionism. The effect will be salutary. The Radical Abolitionists do not propose to sever the free from the slave States, and thus leave the slaves in hopeless bondage, or subject them to the necessity of achieving their emancipation by bloody insurrection. Neither are they willing to be separated from the good men and true in the present slave States, who are manfully contending for the rights of man, in order to enjoy the society of the Pro-Slavery men at the North, who, in Church and State, sustain the accursed system of Southern bondage. On the contrary, with the BIBLE and the CONSTITUTION, they propose, relying on the God of the oppressed, to save the Union, one and indivisible; while they aim at the good of their country, their whole country. God speed the right!

The Convention resolved on forming a National Society, to be located in the city of New York, to sustain and carry forward the principles avowed. Accordingly, a Committee was appointed to report a Constitution and a board of officers. The report of this Committee was adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This Society shall be called the American Abolition Society.

ART. II. Its objects shall be to secure the immediate and unconditional abolition of American Slavery.

ART. III. Its leading sentiments are these:

1. Slaveholding is sinful, illegal, and unconstitutional. It has no right to be in the Church or in the State. It is excluded from the former as a sin, and prohibited by the latter as a crime. It is not sanctioned by the Bible or the Constitution, but is condemned by both.

2. It is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to suppress slaveholding throughout the United States.

3. It is the duty of the several State Governments to sustain the Federal Government in this measure; to protect their citizens, and all who touch their soil, from seizures by kidnappers or slaveholders, under the Fugitive Slave Bill, or otherwise; to make all attempts at the execution of that unconstitutional and atrocious act a penal offence; and to extend the right of suffrage and eligibility to office to all their citizens, irrespective of race or complexion.

4. It is the duty of the citizens, at the ballot-box, to provide State and National Administrations that will make these measures paramount objects of their activity; to secure a judiciary that will execute justice; to vote for such candidates for office, and for such only, as are tried friends of the enslaved, and publicly known to be earnestly engaged in promoting these measures.

5. It is the duty of Christians to hold no Church relations that involve religious fellowship or ecclesiastical connection with slaveholders. It is also their duty to sustain no Missionary Society having complicity with slaveholding, nor any Tract Society, or other religious publishing society, that does not expose and rebuke the heinous sin of slaveholding, in common with other sins.

ART. IV The action of this Society will be directed to the furtherance of its objects, the propagation of its principles, the advocacy and proposed public measures, in all suitable ways; particularly by personal example, and by the publication and circulation of cheap tracts, the employment of lecturers, and assisting to sustain a periodical adapted to these purposes.

ART. V. Any person approving these objects, principles, and measures, and pledged to their support, by effort and example, may become a member of this Society, by assenting to its Constitution and contributing to its funds.

ART. VI. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together with ten others, shall constitute an Executive Committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. VII. The annual meeting of the Society, for election of officers and the transaction of other appropriate business, shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

ART. VIII. No amendment shall be made in this Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a regular annual meeting, nor unless the proposed amendment has been submitted to a previous meeting, or to the Executive Committee, in season to be published by them (as it shall be their duty to do, if so submitted) at the regular official notification of the meeting.

ART. IX. The Executive Committee shall be authorized to fill vacancies in the Board of Officers.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. Gerrit Smith.
Vice Presidents—Lewis Tappan, Elihu Burritt, James B. Walker, and H. B. Burdick.
Treasurer—Arthur Tappan.
Corresponding Secretary—William Goodell.
Executive Committee—Jas. McCune Smith, M. D., S. S. Jocelyn, J. R. Barbour, George Whipple, Wm. E. Whiting, Elnathan Davis, Frederick Douglass, Thos. Ritter, M. D, Abram Pryne, Isaac T. Hutchins, H. D. Sharpe.

The propositions and resolutions adopted by the Convention will be published and widely circulated. The Executive Committee will probably soon issue an address to the Abolitionists of the United States, inviting their hearty and generous co-operation. Meantime, subscriptions for the "*Radical Abolitionist*," a monthly paper, at fifty cents per annum, edited by William Goodell, will be received by him at No. 48 Beekman street, New York; also, donations for the circulation of Abolition tracts and pamphlets, and the general purposes of the American Abolition Society, by Arthur Tappan, Treasurer, at the above office.

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

OUR BUCKWHEAT CROP.—The crop of buckwheat in our State, it may be safely assumed, is a double one. There certainly never was as large an area, by one half, before raised, and it has been harvested in an excellent condition.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

FREEDOM OR SLAVERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, October 27.

WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

United States District Court—Judge Kane.—Yesterday morning, William M. Meredith and Charles Gilpin, Esqs., appeared in Court, and offered to read a petition from Passmore Williamson.

Judge Kane said, the Court cannot hear an application from a party in contempt, except to absolve him. I understand there is an application, by petition, in the name of Passmore Williamson, which is not to relieve himself from the contempt, but—

Mr. Meredith then remarked something in an inaudible tone, and Judge Kane said: Let us not be misunderstood—I am not prepared to receive an application from Passmore Williamson, who is incarcerated for contempt of this Court, unless such petition be to relieve himself from contempt by purgation. I am of opinion, unless otherwise instructed, that that is an independent preliminary to any other application from him.

If, therefore, the counsel arise to present an application from Mr. Williamson, it must be for purgation. The counsel do not inform the Court whether they are here to purge Mr. Williamson from the contempt. As at present advised, I have no power to hear their application, whatever it may be, in his behalf.

Mr. Meredith said there were two kinds of contempts, one of personal insult to the Bench—with which Passmore Williamson is not concerned; but the contempt consisting in not making a proper return to the process of the Court.

Mr. Meredith then proceeded to argue that such a contempt could be purged by making an answer to the Court and paying the costs, which he was now prepared to do.

Judge Kane said, that up to this moment there has been, on the part of the individual to whom the function of the Court has been delegated and exercised in this matter, not a single particle of conscious excitement. He did not believe it was in the power of the entire press of the United States, after he had honestly administered his duty to the best of his ability, to give him a pang, or produce one excited feeling; therefore, now, as heretofore, he looked upon the question as one that has no feeling on the bench.

If he understood the remarks of Mr. Meredith, he meant to say to the Court that Passmore Williamson was desirous of testifying now his willingness to obey the exigences of the writ of *habeas corpus*. If so, he had a simple, straightforward, honorable course to pursue. He has no need of making a narrative of facts or arguments of protest; let him come forward into Court, declaring that he is willing to obey the writ issued by this Court; and when he has done that, in the estimation of the Judge, he is purged of his contempt.

Nothing on his part of personal offence was evinced to the Court; his demeanor was entirely respectful; but he failed to obey the writ which the law issued to him; and when he has obeyed that writ, it will be the duty of this Court to free him. What is understood by purgation is not simply a mere form of words. It matters not about that, provided he received, from the party who is in contempt for having disobeyed the process of the Court, the assurance that he is now prepared to obey such process, and, until he is prepared to announce his disposition to obey, he could not hear him upon any other subject which asserts that the Court has erred either in point of fact or law, or has exercised a jurisdiction which does not belong to it. He said he would hear the counsel upon the question whether the Court can legally hear any other petition than the one of purgation.

Mr. Meredith said that he deplored the excitement agitated outside a court room upon a question pending before the Court.

The respondent's counsel then proceeded to argue the right of the Court to hear a petition, other than of purgation, from Passmore Williamson.

The argument was opened by Mr. Gilpin, and followed by Mr. Meredith. It was necessarily one of precedent and law. Mr. Meredith will continue this morning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The argument commenced yesterday, in the case of Passmore Williamson, was concluded this morning, and Judge Kane will give his decision as to the petition on Monday.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—*Philadelphia, Oct.* 29.—Judge Kane made an order to-day in the Williamson case, refusing the leave asked for his counsel to present a petition from him, because he is still in contempt, and by petition does not purge himself; but, to the end that he may purge himself, the Court also ordered that whenever said Williamson shall declare, under oath or affirmation, that he is willing to answer such interrogatories as may be addressed by the Court touching matters heretofore inquired into by *habeas corpus*, the Marshal shall bring him before the Judge in Court or Chambers, to abide the further action of the Court.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON SLAVERY.

The following is the majority report of the Committee of the Conference to which the subject of Slavery was referred at its last meeting in Urbana, and which was finally adopted by an almost unanimous vote, after a full discussion. We take the report from the *Western Christian Advocate:*

The undersigned, constituting one half of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Slavery, beg respectfully to present the following preamble and resolutions for adoption by Conference:

Whereas the General Rule on the subject of Slavery expressly forbids the enslaving of human beings; and whereas the voluntary holding of human beings in Slavery, without reference to their emancipation, is equal in moral turpitude to their purchase for the purpose of enslaving them; and whereas we deem it proper to express clearly and definitely our sentiments on this subject; therefore,

1. *Resolved,* That we recommend the ensuing General Conference so to alter the chapter on Slavery, that it shall read as follows:

Question. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evils of Slavery?

Answer 1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery, as it is contrary to the law of Nature, the law of God, and just human laws; and inasmuch as our General Rule expressly forbids its *initiation* and *practice*, by buying or selling, and, by necessary implication, forbids also its perpetuation,

Therefore, no person who shall buy, sell, receive, give away, or retain as a slave, any human being, for any other than merciful purposes to the enslaved, for the purpose of emancipating them, shall be eligible to the membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Answer 2. Such of our members as may at any time have slaves under their care, shall be required to teach them, as far as it is in their power, to read the word of God; to encourage them to attend upon the public worship of God, and to instruct them in regard to the sacredness and inviolability of marriage, and the duties of the parental relation.

2. *Resolved,* That the General Conference make such other changes in the chapter on Slavery as will make it conform with the preceding declarations of principles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRANVILLE MOODY.
CYRUS BROOKS.
W. P. STRICKLAND.
WILLIAM I. FEE.
B. BROWMILLER.

The following is the minority report of the same Committee:

Your Committee have had the subject assigned them under consideration, and respectfully submit the following to Conference:

1. *Resolved,* That we are as much as ever impressed with the *deep* and *unutterable wrongfulness* of Slavery.

2. *Resolved,* That we cannot resist the conviction that to extend Christian fellowship to slaveholders, by admitting them into the Church, as allowed by our Discipline, is to sanction unrighteous acts of slaveholding.

3. *Resolved,* That neither the Bible nor apostolic example justifies the existence of slaveholding, in the American sense, in the Church.

4. *Resolved,* That we recommend the next General Conference to take such action as will effectually and speedily exclude slaveholding from the Church.

5. *Resolved,* That our delegates to the next General Conference be, and are hereby, instructed to use their influence to secure this end.

A. LOWREY.
M. DUSTIN.
J. KREIHBIEL.
C. R. LOVELL.
THOMAS D. CROW.

From the National Intelligencer.

A CHURCH MOVEMENT ON SLAVERY.

There was in session last week, in New York, the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church. As every reader may not be familiar with the organization, we gather a few facts from the New York papers:

"The Reformed Dutch Church, as at present constituted in this country, vests its legislative authority in four several assemblies. First, a consistory, which is the lowest, and consists of a minister and elder from each church; second, a classis can consist of representatives from an indefinite number of churches; third, a particular synod—there are two, one at Albany and one at New York—consists of ministers and elders from each district; and, fourth, a general synod—three ministers and three elders—from all the churches, with delegates. There is no appeal from this body."

Several churches in North Carolina professing the doctrines of this church applied to the General Synod for admission as a separate classis, that they might enjoy the benefits of its organization. The debate on the application gave rise to much discussion. The question of Slavery was the bone of discord, some of the members being opposed to a connection with slaveholders. The resolution for admission was in the following words:

"*Resolved,* That the Synod cordially reciprocate the fraternal feelings expressed by the Classis of North Carolina of the German Reformed Church; that they regard with favor their proposal of forming an ecclesiastical relation with our church; and that so soon as they present duly-authenticated testimonials of their accepting its standards and constitution they shall be received as one of its integral parts, and so be fully incorporated with it, and shall be known among us as the German Reformed Classis of North Carolina of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America."

During the discussion, it was proposed to qualify the admission by the following amendment:

"*Resolved,* That while this Synod cannot in any degree sympathize with the system of American Slavery, but must regard it as embodying the most serious injustice, it does yet sincerely sympathize with such Christian men as, finding themselves in the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by preference, but by the necessities of the case, and with a Christian regard to the true temporal and eternal interests of the slaves themselves."

Some of the ablest members of the body advocated the admission with great ability, sustaining their positions by pertinent Scripture quotations.

The Rev. Dr. How contended for the propriety of receiving Christian slaveholders into communion, alluding to the recognition of Slavery by the Bible. The laws which God enjoined upon the Hebrews respecting Slavery, he remarked, greatly mitigated the evils of the system as it was found in other nations; and neither in the Old or New Testament is there the least intimation that the relation is wrong. We must remember (he said) that if we refuse ecclesiastical connection with these slaveholders, we also refuse ecclesiastical connection with the slaves; and if we sin in the one case, we do in the other. If it be sinful to hold church fellowship with the churches of this Classis, it is equally so to hold civil connection with them, and we must dissolve the Union; and what American desires this? The speaker hoped that the Synod would extend the hand of Christian fellowship to them.

Rev. Dr. Bethune concurred in the above view.

Dr. Abraham Messler alluded to his experience in connection with Slavery. He had known the colored people in New Jersey, both as slaves and as freemen. It is a singular fact (he said) that their condition, neither temporal nor moral, had been improved by their freedom. He once counted fifty-four colored communicants sitting down at once at the Lord's table in his church. While their number has not diminished, very few are found in the churches, and he could only account for the fact by their removal from the influence and care of Christian families. There is much more in the question of abolition than appears at first sight, and it should be approached carefully. The resolution by Rev. H. Gause, disavowing all sympathy with Slavery, was offered as a preamble to the resolution of admission—qualified by which, it would receive his support.

After a debate of several days, the above amendment was adopted, and on Thursday the resolution as amended was laid on the table—yeas 50, nays 47. But the next day the matter was again introduced in another form, and was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Dr. Bethune:

"Whereas it is evident, from opinions expressed upon the floor, that the Synod cannot unite cordially in receiving the Classis of North Carolina within the limits of our church; and whereas the Synod desires to treat the Classis of North Carolina with the courtesy and kindness due to respected Christian brethren; Therefore,

"*Resolved,* That the Commissioner from the Classis of North Carolina be requested to withdraw his papers.

"*Resolved, also,* That a certified copy of the above preamble and resolution, with the action of the Synod, as recorded in page 581 of the minutes, be sent to the Classis of North Carolina, with our Christian salutations."

So the application was courteously declined. As at present constituted, there are no Southern churches in connection with the Synod, and the feeling is, (as we learn from the *Express,*) that if North Carolina is admitted now, the door will be open to Slavery agitation within the Reformed Dutch Church, which will result in rending it in twain, just as it has already rent the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. There are also some minor objections to the admission of North Carolina, one of which is, that their Classis possesses large property donated by the German Reformed Church from which its members have seceded; they therefore wish to retain the name of German Reformed, in order to retain the property also.

THE RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

Attorney General Cushing has rendered an official opinion in regard to the recent violation of our neutrality laws by (as is alleged) Minister Crampton and several British Consuls, presenting the following points, which embody the views of the Administration in the case:

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations, that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes, without the consent of the neutral Government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter, is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for a neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent, and not to all, would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American Provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such consul, or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arranged constructions and contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government, involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

CLASS 1.—*Term ending March* 4, 1857.

Adams, Mississippi,	Jones, Tennessee,
Bayard, Delaware,	Mallory, Florida,
Bright, Indiana,	Mason, Virginia,
Brodhead, Penn.,	Pratt, Maryland,
Cass, Michigan,	Rusk, Texas,
Dodge, Wisconsin,	Sumner, Massachusetts,
Fish, New York,	Thomson, New Jersey,
Foot, Vermont,	Toucey, Connecticut,
Geyer, Missouri,	Wade, Ohio,
Hamlin, Maine,	Weller, California.
James, Rhode Island,	

CLASS 2.—*Term ending March* 4, 1859.

Allen, Rhode Island,	Hunter, Virginia,
Bell, Tennessee,	Jones, Iowa,
Benjamin, Louisiana,	Wilson, Massachusetts,
Brown, Mississippi,	Sebastian, Arkansas,
Clay, Alabama,	Stuart, Michigan,
Clayton, Delaware,	Thompson, Kentucky,
Douglas, Illinois,	Toombs, Georgia,
Evans, South Carolina,	Wright, New Jersey,
Fessenden, Maine,	Reid, North Carolina,
Houston, Texas,	Hale, New Hampshire.

CLASS 3.—*Term ending March* 4, 1861.

Bell, New Hampshire,	Iverson, Georgia,
Biggs, North Carolina,	Johnson, Arkansas,
Butler, South Carolina,	Pearce, Maryland,
Crittenden, Kentucky,	Pugh, Ohio,
Collamer, Vermont,	Seward, New York,
Durkee, Wisconsin,	Slidell, Louisiana,
Foster, Connecticut,	Trumbull, Illinois,
Harlan, Iowa,	Yulee, Florida.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate, the terms of Messrs. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Atchison of Missouri, Pettit of Indiana, Cooper of Pennsylvania, and Gwin of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

PROGRESS OF TOLERATION.

The great novelty in London is the election of a Jew—Mr. Alderman Salomons—to the high and important office of Lord Mayor, certainly the first person of that persuasion who has been appointed to that position.

There is a very confident opinion expressed that Baron Rothschild will be allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons during the next session of Parliament.

The election of David Salomons, Esq., on the 28th of September last, as Lord Mayor of London, is only remarkable from the fact that he is an Israelite, and is the first of that denomination who has filled the office. He was elected High Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1835, and was the first Jew who ever held an elective public office in Great Britain. He has been a leading man in endeavors to remove Jewish disabilities for Parliamentary qualifications; and, not succeeding in these endeavors by petition, for the purpose of testing the question, he obtained the suffrages of the county of Kent at the same time that Baron Rothschild was elected to represent London with Lord John Russell. Rothschild and Salomons were refused admission, as they declined the test oath. Mr. Salomons then took his seat, was ejected by order of the Speaker, appealed to the Court of the Queen's Bench, but the decision was against him. He possesses a large fortune, and is said to be a gentleman of fine talents.

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—A New York correspondent says:

"The movements in breadstuffs at the present time are almost unprecedentedly large. The receipts of flour at tide-water by our canals, during the third week in October, exceeded one hundred thousand barrels, and of wheat, half a million of bushels; while the shipments from this port during the past week reached seventy thousand barrels of flour, valued at $662,000, and one hundred and sixty-three thousand bushels of wheat, valued at $317,000.

"The dry goods importations of the week are largely in excess of the corresponding week last year, the value being $1,398,000, against $622,000.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The subjoined table of the sales of public lands during the *last fiscal year* has been prepared at the office of the Register of the Treasury, and may be regarded as official:

	Acres.	Purchase money.
Ohio	62,708	$30,048
Indiana	854,417	64,000
Michigan	829,216	623,262
Iowa	3,273,739	4,064,911
Missouri	3,097,525	1,249,271
Arkansas	499,008	183,041
Florida	256,158	108,638
Illinois	1,082,421	945,572
Wisconsin	1,573,010	1,770,725
Alabama	2,273,477	534,047
Mississippi	965,517	285,621
Louisiana	384,146	181,981
Minnesota	412,096	513,456
Oregon	5,557	6,918
Washington	555	694

ABOLITION CONVENTION IN BOSTON.—*Boston, Oct.* 23.—A Convention of Radical Abolitionists, as they style themselves, assembled to-day in Tremont Temple. They propose to favor a National Abolition party, and find a remedy for Slavery in political agitation, claiming the Constitution on their side.

The Convention was officered as follows: President, Dr. J. McCune Smith, of New York. Vice Presidents, the Rev. E. Davis, of Fitchburg; the Rev. A. P. Burdick, of Rhode Island; the Rev. A. G. Beaman, of Connecticut; Francis L. Cassin, of Boston. Secretary, G. H. H. Gilbert, of Fulton, N. Y. Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, of New York.

Mr. Wm. Goodell, chairman of the business committee, read a report on the subject of the illegality and unconstitutionality of Slavery, and arguing that the Federal Government had the power, under the Constitution, to abolish it wherever it existed in the United States. Resolutions of similar purport were also read.

The Convention will continue in session about three days.

ANTICIPATED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN BATON ROUGE.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, writing from Baton Rouge on the 17th of Oct., says: "Last night our usually quiet city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by current rumors of an intended rising of the negroes of this place, and of the plantations in the vicinity. Anonymous letters were received by the editors of the *Advocate*, and by the Mayor, purporting to give information of a well-organized plan by the negroes to assemble during the night, take possession of the United States Arsenal and the Branch Bank, and, being thus provided with money and material, to commence a campaign against the white population. The report spread like wildfire, and our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and the streets and the suburbs were patrolled all night. Nothing transpired, however, to confirm the rumor."

THE VICTIM OF THE KANSAS RUFFIANS.—The Rev. William C. Clark, who was so brutally maltreated by the Kansas ruffians, was formerly settled at Exeter, N. H., and more recently at Elliot, Me., where he is now stopping with his friends. He still suffers severely from the effects of the outrage, and it is feared by his friends that he will never entirely recover. Mr. Clark had intended to settle in Kansas, but it is doubtful whether his physical condition will admit of it.

There has been a popular outbreak in Milwaukee, because a man named Pfeil, a Russian by birth, attempted to burn the dead body of his wife. The good people of the place interfered, and accordingly we have a newspaper correspondence in the *Daily American* of that place. The husband publishes a denial of certain statements made as to the mode of burning, and so forth. Mr. P. had intended to rear a pyre of sixteen cords of wood—a liberal allowance for such a purpose—and was interrupted when only a third part of the sticks was up. Sixteen cords for one woman! The burning of the bodies of the dead, should it become general, would soon denude all the forests, at that rate.

New York Tribune.

HAMLET ANSWERED.—On Thursday evening, during the play of Hamlet, at Phœnix Hall, the news of the fall and destruction of Sebastopol arrived just as Taylor, as *Hamlet*, was in the death scene, exclaiming—

—"Oh, I die, Horatio;
The potent poison quite o'ercomes my spirit;
I cannot live to hear the *news from England!*"

A friend of the Allies immediately cried out, "Die away, old fellow; *Sebastopol is taken!*"

Petersburg (*Va.*) *Express.*

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—The father of Passmore Williamson has already paid $4,000 for legal proceedings in the case of his son, now imprisoned by the *dictum* of Judge Kane. A gentleman in New York has generously given $1,000 towards defraying his expenses. A general movement will be made, by petition to the next House of Representatives, to have Judge Kane impeached.—*Daily Wisconsin, Oct.* 19.

TENNESSEE.—Governor Johnson, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommends the adoption of resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Tennessee to urge the passage of a national homestead bill; also recommends reform in the judiciary system of the State. The Governor also renews his proposition for so amending the Constitution of the United States, that the President and United States Senators be elected by a direct vote of the people, and that the Supreme Judges shall be elected for *twelve years*, and not "*during good behaviour.*"

THE NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The New England Industrial Exhibition was opened at Boston on Monday, under the patronage of the Mechanics' Association of New England. The attendance was quite large, and the visiters evinced the most unbounded gratification at both the variety and the intrinsic excellence of the numerous articles on exhibition. The show includes a splendid collection of machinery and inventions of all kinds, together with numerous articles of art and fancy, models, pictures, exquisitely wrought surgical and philosophical instruments, cabinet-ware, productions of the loom, &c. The exhibition will remain open a fortnight.

THE TABLES TURNED.—There was a time when we were indebted to Europe for a portion of our finest machinery, and foreigners regarded American ingenuity as at its climax in the production of wooden-nutmegs and clothespins. Latterly we have astonished them with our patent reapers and six-shooters; and at last they have come to acknowledge that our mechanics are entitled to rank with the best of their own. A further illustration may now be given. Yesterday a sloop arrived at this harbor, bringing from Jersey shore forty tons of iron machinery, constructed for use in Scotland, and the same is now being shipped direct to Glasgow. It is it designed for the manufacture of India-rubber goods, a process in which America is ahead of all the world.—*Jour. of Com.*

ANOTHER DEATH ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H.—*Gorham, N. H., Oct.* 27.—Dr. B. L. Ball started from the Ledge on Thursday morning, with a view of ascending Mount Washington, and probably perished, as nothing has since been heard of him. Parties commenced searching for him yesterday morning, but without effect up to ten o'clock this morning.

The Hon. Isaac P. Walker, late of the United States Senate, is the candidate of the Reform Democrats of the Waukesha district, Wisconsin, for State Senator, and will doubtless receive, as he deserves, the support of the Republicans. Mr. Walker accepts, and avows himself thoroughly hostile to the Barstow dynasty which the people of Wisconsin are about to brush away. He will of course be elected.

Henry D. Bowen, editor of the *Waukesha Democrat*, has been removed as Postmaster of Waukesha, because of his opposition to the Barstow dynasty.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, for a long time a leading member of Congress from Alabama, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Committee to deliver a lecture on Slavery in that city.

MEXICO.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following remarks in reference to the newly-elected President of the Mexican Republic:

"We have private advices from the city of Mexico to the 5th instant, which seem to render it probable that, after the new Government is thoroughly established, and its authority everywhere recognised, all the secret elements of opposition becoming quieted, Gen. Alvarez will make way for the elevation of his trusty counsellor, Gen. Comonfort, to the highest position in the Republic. In an address to his countrymen, issued on the 2d inst., Alvarez expressed the wish to retire to his native mountains, and declares his intention to remain at the seat of Government only long enough to secure the sway of the principles for which he has been contending. His habits of life and tastes tend to inspire confidence in the renunciation thus expressed of ambitious pretensions and views. Comonfort possesses the high qualifications of education, intelligence, and untiring zeal in the liberal cause, which we confidently count upon seeing exerted to secure a just administration of affairs at home, and to promote the national prosperity by encouraging the expansion of commercial intercourse with foreign nations. But the praise belongs to Alvarez, untutored Indian though he be, of initiating the movement for the attainment of results so much to be desired, and which, if accomplished, will worthily crown the labor of a life devoted to his country's service; for the name of the Pinto chief has been prominent in connection with every contest waged for liberty in Mexico during a period of more than forty years."

VIOLATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AT CAMPEACHY.—*New Orleans, Oct.* 25.—The brig J. S. Bethings, from New Orleans, was quarantined for seven days, on her arrival at Campeachy, under the pretence that cholera prevailed here. On the night of the 3d instant, during the existence of the quarantine, Col. Zelina, a passenger on board the brig, was removed by force of arms from the vessel, by the orders of General Ulloa during the absence of the Captain, conveyed on board the Mexican war steamer Oajaca, and taken to Sisal. Thence he made his way to Merida, where he was received with great joy by the populace.

FROM MEXICO—RESIGNATION OF ALVAREZ.—*New Orleans, Oct.* 25.—Late advices from Mexico report that General Alvarez, owing to his advanced years and feeble health, had resigned the Presidency, and that General Comonfort had been chosen in his place.

ANOTHER KOSZTA AFFAIR.

An American Naturalized Citizen Expelled from Switzerland.

[Translated for the Evening Post, from the Correspondence of the *Neue Zeit.*]

ZURICH, *October* 2, 1855.

It has just transpired here, that a difference has arisen between the Swiss Federation and the United States. The ambassador of the latter requests an explanation from the Federal Council of the grounds upon which the police have refused a person provided with an American passport, formerly a subject of Baden, and at present in Basle, the privilege of remaining there. From the report of the police, it appears that this person was formerly exiled from Baden, and afterwards ordered out of Switzerland. Since then, he has become an American citizen.

The police magistrates maintain that it is a question for the federal authorities to decide, how far the obtaining of a new citizenship in another country shall affect the previous outlawry of such people. We earnestly hope that the Federal Council will not go to extremes in its disposition to please neighboring States; it has already done too much in this respect. The party in question is at present occupied as an architect in Basle.

DENMARK.

Present State of the Sound Dues Question.

It is perfectly true that Denmark has taken measures to endeavor to stave off the blow threatened by the United States, and, I am able to add, with partial success, for the French Government is of opinion that the question of the Sound dues is not merely a private matter between Denmark and the United States, but that it assumes a general European character, and can only be settled by a Congress of all nations. Whether the United States will take the same view of the case, and assist at such a Congress, remains to be seen; and it is even possible that the well-intentioned plans of France may shipwreck on the wilfulness of Brother Jonathan.

But as regards the probability, I have reason to think we may very shortly expect to see a Congress convoked, if only to effect a provisional arrangement, and to come to a temporary understanding; and indeed there is not much time to lose, as the treaty will expire in six months. In that case, the definitive settlement of the question would be reserved for the decision of the General Congress of nations, which must necessarily take place on the conclusion of peace, when other weighty questions affecting the interests of commerce will be brought under their notice. In this General Congress, Russia will of course be represented.

But in the mean time Denmark is endeavoring to make a difference between the States bordering on the Baltic shores, and those not so, and towards the former has expressed her readiness to negotiate for accepting a round sum in the worst of cases for giving up her claims to levy Sound dues, such sum to be borne jointly and subscribed for in due relative proportions by such Baltic States, according to the interest they have in the abolition of the Sound dues.

Correspondence London News.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Perekop and Odessa Threatened by the Allies—Concentration of French Troops on the Danube—The Emperor Alexander in the Crimea—Battle between the Turks and Russians—Critical State of the Garrison at Kars—Movements of the Allied Fleet in the Baltic—The Position of Austria—Rumored Matrimonial Alliance between England and France—A British Fleet in the Bay of Naples—The Sound Dues Question—Resignation of the Greek Ministry—Advance in Breadstuffs—Decline in Cotton, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, *Oct.* 24, 1855.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, from Liverpool on the 13th instant, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Hermann left Southampton for New York on the 10th instant, with a full complement of passengers.

THE WAR.

But little has occurred at the seat of war, beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop, and that their advance had for a time been checked.

French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the Allied fleet, which was before its walls.

The garrison at Kars still held out.

General Simpson, in his last despatch, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 29, says that 9,500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties, in the town, were engaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins, in order to get shelter for the troops, ere had weather set in.

The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side caused General Simpson some little annoyance, but has not prevented the work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine—numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and around the batteries—an officer and nineteen men were wounded.

General Simpson reports a trifling engagement, in which the 10th Hussars and the Chasseurs beat back the Cossacks near Kertsch.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there gave credence to the rumor that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are likely to be concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Frankford *Gazette*, states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in every part but one, and having attached hose to the hulls, so that the water can be pumped out when required.

Generals Pelissier and Simpson, according to the *Daily News*, have had a meeting, with a view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil.

General Marmora declares, in an order of the day, that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

The Latest.

General Simpson had tendered his resignation to the English Government, but it was not accepted.

A letter from Kamiesch, dated September 9th, says that it was expected that the floating batteries would open fire against the north side of Sebastopol in two days.

The announcement that the Allies had advanced on Perekop caused a further rise on Friday of ½ on consols, making a total advance that day of ⅞. The latest quotation for Friday shows an advance of 1½ since Thursday, when the decision of the Bank was made known. A favorable feature, upon which stress is laid, is the apparent cessation of the drain of gold. Diminished anxiety was also expressed, as regards the results to be exhibited in this evening's Bank returns. At the same time, it would appear that real relief would be best derived from immediate supplies from Australia. Such arrivals would be peculiarly opportune at the present moment, as an excellent test would be afforded for ascertaining if the bullion drain had really subsided.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES ON PEREKOP.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated October 9th, received at St. Petersburgh, states that the Allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advance posts of the Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were thrown into disorder.

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to the Frankfort *Post Zeitung*, the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol, towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts.

In the neighborhood of Nicolaieff, some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly-raised military.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.

Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Leander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING UP THE TRENCHES.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marseilles Journal*, says that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favorably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The Allied fleet, which, according to the last news, had sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th of October. Prince Gortschakoff reports that the force consists of eight ships of the line, twenty-seven steamers, and one other vessel. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole, means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22d of September, but left again the next day for Nicolaieff, to attend a council of war.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The *Invalide Russe* gives a detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th September, as follows: killed, 2,684; wounded, 6,058; contusions, 1,205; missing, 1,754; total, 11,701.

The same journal states that the Russians lost 1,500 men on the 10th of August, and 1,000 men per day every day up to September 5th. Thus, it would appear that the losses of the garrison, for the last three weeks of the siege, amounted to 32,200, irrespectively of disease.

THE DANUBE.

According to the Constantinople *Journal*, the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for forty or fifty thousand French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish contingency has received orders to proceed to Sohumla, in the Dubrudscha.

MEDIATION.

In a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated that, though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent Powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation; that, in fact, the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained, and not treat with Russia until they have expelled them from the Crimea. The manifesto asserts that the most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

WAR IN ASIA.

Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to St. Petersburgh a report of a successful engagement, in which the Cossacks, militia and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Kevalovski, defeated a detachment of 1,800 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1,000 Bashi Bazouks. The Turks had about 400 killed. Ali Pasha, the commander, who took part in most of the last wars of Turkey, was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison at Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremes. Part of Omer Pasha's force was advancing from Batoum, to attempt to raise the blockade. The Turkish force now at Kars numbers 10,000 men.

THE BALTIC.

The Russians are repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building batteries, &c. Further accounts from Riga, though meagre of the bombardment, state that the batteries at the mouth of the Duna had suffered little, but the battery at Ballen had considerably.

On the 25th of September, three frigates anchored at the mouth of the river Sulis, and the boats' crews set fire to ten vessels.

Rear Admiral Penand, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia, by one French corvette and two English steamers, states, eleven Russian vessels anchored off Buran, a small town on the Finnish coast, were captured, and eight other vessels, making the tonnage captured 2,500.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces, officially, that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England, it is stated by the *Times* correspondent, is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government has invited all maritime Powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen in November, to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said, proposes the capitalization and redemption of the dues.

GREECE.

The Ministry have resigned, owing to the resistance of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General Kalergi, Minister of War. The King accepted the resignations, and a new Ministry has been formed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thursday, the 10th inst., was the Weekly Board day of the Bank of England. A protracted discussion took place, but no change was made in the rate of discount.

A meeting of the creditors of De Lisle & Janvrim had been held, and the statement of their affairs was very satisfactory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—The market for breadstuffs is firm. Flour has advanced 1*s.* per bbl.; wheat 3*d.* Corn is active, and prices unchanged. Western Canal flour 41*s.*; Philadelphia and Baltimore 43*s.* 6*d.*; Ohio 44*s.* 6*d.*; white corn 45*s.*; yellow corn 40*s.* 6*d.*; mixed 40*s.* 6*d.*; white wheat 12*s.* 8*d.*; red wheat 12*s.*

Provisions have slightly advanced. Mess pork is firm. Mess beef is dull. Lard is unchanged, with a limited business, at 66 @ 67.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Ariel, which left Cowes on the evening of the 13th instant, has arrived at New York with one day's later intelligence. Despatches announcing the bombardment of Odessa were anxiously looked for. According to the Paris correspondence of the *London Times*, there were ten thousand French soldiers on board the squadron, from which circumstance it may be inferred that the Allies expected to be able to effect a landing. The latest news from the Crimea comes from Prince Gortschakoff, who telegraphs that the Allies continue their demonstrations on the Upper Belbec, but without any noticeable result. The cannonade against the northern forts was actively kept up. The English gunboats had left the Baltic, and were under convoy for home.

The London money market was a little more cheerful; but the statement of the Bank of France and the quotations of the French funds were less favorable. The New York *Times* says:

"The London *Times*, of Saturday, October 13, quotes consols, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 87⅝. It also contains the October statement of the condition of the Bank of France, copied from the *Moniteur* of the day before. This statement is even less favorable than the previous announcement, that its specie had fallen off to $48,889,000, or £10,000,000 sterling. The actual result is a reserve of only $45,336,000, being a loss of $11,064,000 since the exhibit of September 3. We have reduced some of the leading items in the present account to Federal money, as follows:

"STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

DR.	May 10, 1855.	Sept. 3.	Oct. 11.
Circulation	$125,280,000	$129,110,000	$126,795,000
Private deposits	31,958,000	28,150,000	34,064,000
Treasury deposits	10,204,000	35,250,000	19,852,000
Capital and rest	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Miscellaneous	3,130,000	1,050,000	1,835,000
Total	190,572,000	203,560,000	202,546,000
CR.			
Specie in Bank	$82,107,000	$56,400,000	$45,336,000
Bills discounted	60,633,000	82,960,000	93,606,000
Loaned Government in 1848	11,540,000	11,540,000	11,540,000
Advanced on Gov. stocks	20,844,000	30,700,000	31,644,000
Railway adv'nces	15,448,000	21,960,000	20,420,000
Total	190,572,000	203,560,000	202,546,000

"The latest quotations for the French funds are 64.40 for three per cent. rentes; 1,171.25 for shares of the *Crédit Mobilier*, five hundred francs being the par.

"The money letters from London evince no anxiety as to the ability of the Government and the Bank of England to meet the financial emergencies which have at length been brought about by the expenditures of the war, in connection with the high prices of bread.

"In regard to the grain reports from abroad, we may remark that, while they appear sufficiently authentic and encouraging for farmers and factors to sell on here, they do not justify the risk of heavy speculations on American account abroad. The bankers are warned, in some of the Liverpool letters of their correspondents, to be cautious in taking grain and flour bills on the merits of the adventure alone, from which the inference is plain, that in England high prices are not looked upon as likely to keep up beyond January. The orders on French and English account are ample, however, and it is desirable they should be met at going rates. The lesson to American shippers in 1847 ought not to be forgotten."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPORT ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have now received the *Russian Invalide*, containing General Gortschakoff's detailed report of the assault of the 8th. Prince Gortschakoff says:

"On the 17th of August the enemy opened from the side of Karabelnaia a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day, 1,500 men; on the days following, 1,000; and from the 22d August till the 5th of September, from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

"On the 5th of September the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was inconceivably destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it the whole line of defence. This infernal fire, principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavoring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, and our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the blindages with earth.

"The parapets crumbled down, and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue to clear the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great that it was with difficulty we could bring up others to fill their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 8th of September there were placed hors du combat—superior officers, 4; subalterns, 47; and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns."

After giving a description of the attack and capture of the Malakoff, the report adds—

"The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was four superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2,625 men killed; wounded, 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5,826 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1,133 men; missing, 24 officers and 1,739 men."

The attack on the Redan is thus described:

"At mid-day the English threw themselves in loose order of battle, supported by strong reserves, upon the salient of bastion No. 3. The Wladimir regiment, driven back at first, but afterwards supported by those of Kamtchatka and Iakutsk, (12 battalions,) bore down on the enemy with the bayonet, hurled over such of the English as had gained the rampart, and set fire to the fascines lining the cheeks of the embrasures. Lieut. Gen. Pawloff, anticipating a renewed attack of the enemy on bastion No. 3, strengthened himself by the Selinghinsk regiment, which stood in reserve, (thus making 16 battalions—equal to about 8,000 men.)

"The enemy renewed his attack on the salient, but was repulsed by the Selinghinsk regiment under Col. Niensenzoff, who was killed during this attack. A third assault of the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two preceding. A part of the enemy posted itself in the ditch, where it opened a hot fire of musketry. Forty-eight volunteers of the Wladimir regiment, under the command of Ensign Ducrowin, let themselves down into the ditch, and drove out the English."

The *Invalide* says the Russians lost 1,500 men on August 17, and 1,000 men per day, on every day following, up to September 5. The result is—killed, wounded, and missing, on August 17th, 1,500 men; August 17th to September 5th, 19,000; September 5th to 8th, 11,701. Total, 32,201.

MARRIAGE.

At Marketfield, New Hampshire, on the 27th ultimo, by Rev. Nathaniel Barker, EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Esq., of Great Falls, to Miss ELLEN C. HOBBS, daughter of the late Josiah H. Hobbs, Esq.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, October 30, 1855

Flour, Howard Street	$9.00	@	0.00
Flour, City Mills	8.75	@	0.00
Rye Flour	6.87	@	7.00
Corn Meal	4.25	@	4.50
Wheat, white	2.15	@	2.20
Wheat, red	2.00	@	2.05
Corn, white	85	@	90
Corn, yellow	85	@	90
Rye, Pennsylvania	1.12	@	1.15
Rye, Virginia	1.00	@	0.00
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	36	@	39
Oats, Pennsylvania	41	@	00
Clover Seed	7.25	@	7.50
Timothy Seed	3.50	@	3.75
Hay, Timothy	22.00	@	25.00
Hops	18	@	20
Potatoes, Mercer	0.00	@	0.00
Bacon, Shoulders	12½	@	00
Bacon, Sides	12½	@	12¾
Bacon, Hams	12½	@	14
Pork, Mess	21.00	@	22.00
Pork, Prime	20.50	@	21.00
Beef, Mess	18.50	@	00.00
Lard, in barrels	11½	@	11¾
Lard, in kegs	13¼	@	13½
Wool, Unwashed	18	@	20
Wool, Washed	27	@	30
Wool, Pulled	22	@	27
Wool, Fleece, common	28	@	33
Wool, Fleece, fine	40	@	48
Wool, Choice Merino	30	@	40
Butter, Western, in kegs	14	@	16
Butter, Roll	18	@	20
Cheese	10½	@	10¾
Coffee, Rio	11½	@	11½
Coffee, Java	14½	@	15

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, October 30, 1855.

Flour, State brands	$8.68	@	9.12
Flour, State brands, extra	9.50	@	11.25
Flour, Western	9.00	@	9.50
Flour, Southern	9.25	@	10.00
Rye Flour	6.50	@	7.50
Corn Meal	4.75	@	4.87
Wheat, white	2.15	@	2.20
Wheat, red	1.80	@	1.95
Corn, white	95	@	97
Corn, yellow	95	@	97
Rye	1.22	@	0.00
Oats	46	@	49
Clover Seed	11.00	@	0.00
Timothy Seed	4.25	@	0.00
Hay	70	@	75
Hops	12	@	14
Bacon, Shoulders	8¾	@	9
Bacon, Sides	6½	@	7
Bacon, Hams	11	@	11½
Pork, Mess	22.50	@	00.00
Pork, Prime	21.25	@	00.00
Beef	13.00	@	14.00
Lard, in barrels	11¾	@	12
Lard, in kegs	11¾	@	12
Butter, Western	15	@	18
Butter, State	20	@	23
Cheese	9	@	10
Coffee, Rio	11	@	11½
Coffee, Java	14½	@	00
Wool, Unwashed	9½	@	12
Wool, Washed	40	@	42
Wool, Pulled	28	@	29
Wool, Fleece, common	26	@	00
Wool, Fleece, fine	42½	@	00
Iron, Scotch, Pig	36.00	@	37.00
Lime, Rockland	1.12½	@	0.00
Lime, common	87½	@	00

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TO EDITORS.

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Sharon, Noble Co., O., Sept. 20, 1855.

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From Fitzhenry Homer, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Boston, September 25.

DEAR SIR: It is now eighteen years since I was first troubled with the water-brash and derangement of the stomach. I have taken advice of the best physicians in this city and New York, in London, Paris, Germany, and Italy, and visited the several sulphur and other springs in this country, the watering places of Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and had found no relief. Since taking the Bitters, I have never had a return of the water-brash, which daily troubled me, of late years, to a very great degree. Having found so great relief from this most discouraging disorder, I have recommended a trial of your medicine to many of my friends, who are now using it to great advantage. What little is in my scope to offer in extending the circulation of your OXYGENATED BITTERS, will be done with grateful pleasure at all times.

Yours, very respectfully, FITZHENRY HOMER.

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Editor Chickopee Telegraph.

Seth W. Fowle, Esq., Boston.

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

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TO THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The Republican Association of Washington city, being desirous of procuring as speedily as possible a complete list of all papers advocating or favorable to the *Republican Party*, for publication and for the purpose of forwarding them desirable political information and documents from this important point during the next session of Congress and Presidential Campaign, earnestly request the editors of all such to mail us *one number* of their paper, addressed to "*Facts for the People,*" Washington city.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
L. CLEPHANE,
Committee of Republican Association.

Papers friendly to this movement are requested to give publicity to this notice.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

A SONNET.

BY CAROLINE BRIGGS MASON.

Dost see, sweet friends, where, in the troubled Blue,
The wearied sun sinks to his night's repose,
What radiance round his dying hour he throws?
And how each cloud, catching the kingly hue,
Most prodigal of gold and crimson grows,
Till all the West with glory overflows?
So, when I die, may my departing smile
Light up each weeping face that o'er me bends
With joy like that which gilds my own the while;
Until, as down this splendor-drooping aisle
The brave sun to his glorious rest descends,
I too shall sink to sleep, oh, blessed friends!
My rapt soul kindling death and darkness even,
And brightening Earth the while it enters Heaven.

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For the National Era.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXXIX.

RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

We bring our protracted discussion to a close. We have traversed a wide field. Let us look back, on the road we have travelled, and then open our eyes upon the termination to which it has conducted us.

REVIEW.

We began with a statement of the legal foundation of Slavery, *as held by the courts*, including those of the slave States—namely, that "Slavery, having no foundation in nature, exists only by positive, local, municipal law." From that point, as from a navigator's "head-land," we took our "departure" on a voyage of discovery, searching after the beginnings of that same "local, positive, municipal law." And nowhere have we been able to catch the first glimpse of it, nor even to come within "hailing distance" of a voyager on these seas, who has seen it, or who has met with any one who has seen it, or heard of its latitude or longitude. The depths say, "It is not in me." The breezes, from every coast, say, "It is not to be found here."

To make sure work of it, by instituting a regular, orderly, historical search, we went back to the beginning of the African slave trade, by John Hawkins, in Queen Elizabeth's time, thence tracing it down to the day of its formal prohibition, by the British Parliament, in 1807. So far from finding it to have been authorized by any "local, positive, municipal law," we found it to have been prohibited by that law, from the beginning—by the prohibition of that "force, fraud, and violence," and the "bringing away of the inhabitants without their own free consent," which have always characterized that infernal traffic, from the beginning. The "legal tenure of Slavery," as derived from the slave traders, to these Colonies, we found to be identical with pillage, plunder, kidnapping, and piracy. This we found to be the "inherited" title to slaves!

We next found that slaves were bought, held, sold, and transmitted to heirs, in the absolute absence of any English or Colonial laws authorizing the tenure or the practice. We found Slavery coming into these Colonies precisely as it is now going into Kansas, *without* any "local, positive, municipal law." We found that when, in process of time, there came statutes REGULATING the already existing Slavery, there came none CREATING the relation; and, consequently, we found no origin of any legal tenure of Slavery, by "local, positive, municipal law," even down to the present day; and we found this fact attested by the prominent slaveholding jurists and statesmen of our times.

We found, further, that the commencement of Colonial Slavery was illegal, not only as identified with the unlawful and piratical slave trade, and in the absence of any "local, positive, municipal law" to sustain it, but also as being contrary to the British Constitution and the English common law. We therefore found, that if there had been (as there never was) any English or Colonial statutes legalizing Slavery, those enactments would have been unconstitutional, null, and void. We found this confirmed by the decision of Lord Mansfield, in the case of the slave Somerset, in 1772, declaring Slavery illegal in England, on account of its contrariety to the British Constitution and the English common law. As these were equally binding in the Colonies, the decision was equally conclusive of the illegality of Slavery in this country, while we remained Colonies.

We next noticed, that if there had been any legalized Slavery in the Colonies, the Declaration of their Independence would have abolished it, because it terminated that jurisdiction under which alone—against all natural right—slaves had been held; also, because the spirit and the letter of that declaration, affirming the inalienable right of all men to liberty, is a denial of the possibility of legal enslavement—a declaration under which Slavery was judicially declared illegal in Massachusetts, as it *should* have been, on the same grounds, in the other States.

We found that the State Constitutions, Southern and Northern, adopted from 1776 to 1789, were incompatible with the legality of Slavery, and that the Articles of Confederation are never claimed as containing aught in its favor. So that the era of forming the Federal Constitution was ascertained to have been an era in which there was no legalized Slavery in these States. And nobody pretends that it has been made *legal* since. Having historically shown the matter-of-fact illegality of Slavery, on any basis of "positive, local, municipal law," (the very basis assigned to it by the Southern and the Federal Courts,) we next demonstrated the *impossibility* of legalizing Slavery, by any conceivable process, and exposed the absurdity of the contrary supposition. We noticed how all forms and theories of civil government preclude the idea of legalizing Slavery.

And, being illegal, it could not have been made constitutional. No valid recognitions, compromises, or guaranties, could have been made in favor of Slavery, for there was no legalized Slavery to be *the subject* of such recognition, guaranty, or compromise. Besides this, there is no *language* in the Constitution that would ever have been *construed* as applicable to Slavery, had it not been taken for granted—contrary to the ascertained truth—that there is legalized Slavery in this country.

We have found Slavery to be unconstitutional, because incompatible with the declared objects of the Constitution, in its preamble, namely, to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity."

We have found it unconstitutional, because hostile to the spirit and subversive of the general provisions of the Constitution, which are all in favor of Liberty, and consequently against Slavery.

We have seen that Slavery is unconstitutional, because contrary to the Declaration of Independence, which (in the words of the late John C. Spencer) "was the corner-stone of our Confederacy, and is above all constitutions and all laws."

We have seen that the Constitution, by forbidding the States to pass any "bills of attainder, or ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any titles of nobility," has forbidden the States to maintain Slavery.

We have seen that the Constitution provides for the liberation of all slaves, by providing that "the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended in time of peace"—that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons shall not be violated"—and that "no person shall be deprived of liberty, without due process of law."

We have shown the constitutional right of Congress to abolish Slavery, by adverting to its right to carry out the declared objects of the Constitution—its right to "establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty"—its right to "declare war and make peace"—its right to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization"—and to "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

We have seen how the Federal Government is bound to abolish Slavery, because it is bound to support the Constitution, and secure its declared objects; and to enforce its explicit provision, that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of Government."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WAR BETWEEN THE ORGANS.

Free Laborers—Slaves—National—Sectional—&c., &c.

"*The Abuse of Northern Democrats by Abolitionists.*—To bully and browbeat the Northern Representative—to operate upon the timid and time-serving amongst the citizens of the free States—to alarm the covetousness of trade, and purchase the venal by largesses of office—these are the instruments by which the Southern taskmasters have hitherto succeeded in bending the course of Government into subserviency to their behests."—*Albany Atlas.*

The Washington *Union*, having assigned us a station outside of the Administration ring, is not content to leave us there unmolested, but proceeds in a subsequent issue to separate the sentence above given from one of our editorials, and then to hang upon it nearly two columns of twaddle about the noble sacrifices made by those Northern Representatives who "co-operate with the South in maintaining the compromises of the Constitution," and the abuse to which they are subjected in consequence. We should not deem the subject worthy of notice, did not the article furnish several notable illustrations of that astuteness which presides over the columns of the Government organ, and renders it so eminently worthy of the admiration of all classes.

The article opens with a declaration of the exceeding difficulty there is in making Southern men appreciate either the extent of the Anti-Slavery excitement at the North, or the peculiar trials which the Northern Representative is called upon to endure, when he ignores the feelings and wishes of his own constituents, to serve the interests of Slavery; or, as the *Union* delicately phrases it, "co-operates with the South in maintaining the compromises of the Constitution." They cannot see why a Northern man "should take on so hysterically about an institution which is a thousand miles away from him, does not threaten to come any nearer, and in which he has no interest, direct or indirect, present or contingent." There is great cogency, undoubtedly, in the assumption that a man should never be moved by an evil, unless it is present at his own door, or within the precincts of his own family. An evil inflicted upon humanity under the ægis of his own Government—which stamps the character of his country in the eyes of the civilized world—which is directly at variance with the fundamental principles upon which our republican institutions are based, ought not to move him, because its field of operation is a "thousand miles away." May we not, with quite as much pertinency, reverse the inquiry, and ask, why should Southern men "take on so hysterically" about the movements in favor of Freedom, seeing they are "a thousand miles away from them," and do not affect their hold upon their slaves, so long as they remain under the protection of State laws? Surely, if "distance lends enchantment to the view" in the one case, the advocacy of Freedom, and the application of true Democratic principles, ought not to stir the bile of our Southern brethren, even to the extent of threatening the dissolution of the Union.

Again, the *Union* inquires, on behalf of the slaveholder:

"How does it concern the Northern men, whether we at the South hire the white man to labor all his life, by the day, or week, or year, and merely pay him his food and clothing, or whether we purchase a black man as a slave to do our work, and give him his food and clothing all his life? If we prefer to use bought labor, and it is wrong, either morally, socially, or politically, the responsibility is on us, and not on the Northern people. Why, then, should they take such an interest in a matter that concerns us alone? As no satisfactory answer can be given to such interrogatories, the Southern man is too apt to conclude that there is a great deal of exaggeration and misrepresentation as to the amount and extent of the Anti-Slavery feeling and the fanatical agitation at the North. The consequence is, that we fail sometimes to estimate at its true value that high moral courage which Northern statesmen display in breasting the storm of fanaticism, and standing firmly by the rights guarantied by the Constitution to Southern men."

This is another of those assumptions peculiarly characteristic of the Administration organs, as embodying a high *compliment* to the free laboring man of the North. The editor of the *Union* can see no difference between the condition of the man who supports himself and those dependent upon him, by his industry; free to labor or abstain from toil, as shall suit his own convenience; to change his location or pursuits, as shall best comport with his interests; to enjoy the fruits of his perseverance and economy in his own way—and the condition of a slave, subject to the caprices or cruelties of a master, for whom he labors without other reward than a scanty supply of food and clothing; controlling neither his own time, his own person, nor the results of his toil; with no incentives to exertion but the lash of the overseer, and with no hopes of release from servitude, no future of rest, but that which he may hope to find within the grave. In its anxiety to serve the South and depreciate the condition of free labor, the *Union* overlooks the fact that at the North the laboring man of to-day becomes the employer of to-morrow; that the North is made up of men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and who have risen from obscurity and poverty, under the genial influences of free institutions, to stations of honor and responsibility, and the enjoyment of happiness and the diffusion of benevolence through wealth created by their own industry and enterprise. The publisher of the Government organ, himself living upon the largesses of Congress purchased by traducing the character and motives of Northern men, forgets, in his anxiety to degrade free labor to the level of Slavery, that there is scarcely a free laboring man amongst us, who does not provide directly or indirectly for the education of his children, who does not succeed in placing them in situations in life above his own, and who does not look forward with hope and confidence to the time when they shall become the solace of his later years and the enjoyers of his own frugality and sacrifices. But is there any such solace in store for the *slave*, to whose level the *Union* degrades the white laborer of the North? Is he master of his own person, of his wife, or of his children? Can he feel secure in the enjoyment of his domestic relations, can he better the prospects of his children, can he look forward to the fruition of his labors, in raising himself or his offspring to a better condition than that in which they were mutually born, and in which they must continue through a life of toil and an existence of bondage, terminating only at that bourne beyond which the lash of the taskmaster cannot follow them? Yet this is the condition to which the Administratition organ compares that of the free white laborer, and between whose employment and that of the slave he can see no difference.

It is this degrading estimation in which *labor* is held at the South—this placing all who toil on the same level—which forbids the North from assenting to the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. It is because free and servile labor cannot subsist on the same soil—because we *will* not consent to place the hardy pioneer upon the same footing with the negro slave—because the introduction of Slavery operates to the practical exclusion of a free white population—that the North asks to protect the Territories from the blasting inroads of this "peculiar institution." In so doing, they seek to violate no principle of the Constitution, they ask no measure of Government which has not received the solemn sanction of the Fathers of the Republic, and the acquiescence of half a century of Government practice.

Another, and to us more important point, in the article of the *Union*, is that in which it charges us with calumniating (in the extract which it quotes from our columns) prominent Northern Democrats, both dead and living. It is pleased to designate, as coming within the purview of our remarks, Wright, Woodbury, and Atherton, amongst the dead; and Pierce, Cass, Douglas, Marcy, Dodge, and others, amongst the living. The latter, being capable of answering for themselves, we leave them the privilege of saying how far our remarks are applicable to their own peculiar cases or action. We are not disposed to modify our sayings in the least; and if they are content that the *Union* should place them in a category embraced within the scope of our delineation, we have nothing to say. If, through one or all of the motives imputed, they have aided in "bending the Government into subserviency to the behests" of Slavery, the matter is their own, and they have no reason to complain if they receive at the hands of a Northern constituency the due reward of their works.

But we have an objection to that fatuity which includes our own lamented Wright in a position of even assumed liability to censure on this score. No! Silas Wright never betrayed the interests of his constituents, never turned a deaf ear to the instructions of those he represented. He was a man whom no sophistry could mislead, no blandishments seduce, no threats intimidate, into a sacrifice of his own convictions of duty, or the interests of that Democracy of whom he was at once the idol, and of whose principles the noblest representative ever sent to guard their interests at the National Capitol. To the election of a Southern candidate for the Presidency, he sacrificed *himself*, because in so doing he hoped to insure the success of Democratic principles; but he never sacrificed the interests of his constituents, either through "fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward." To place him, therefore, in the same category with the Pierces, Dodges, Shannons, *et id omne genus*, of the present day, is a height of absurdity and weakness to which none could approximate, save the Washington *Union*. To speak of Silas Wright in this connection, (out of whose brain could have been carved half a dozen Presidents of the modern standard, with enough left from the parings to have constituted as many editors of the *Union*, with more sense and discretion than those who now fill its leaden columns,) evinces an assurance which none could manifest, save he who ranks a Northern freeman in the same class with a Southern slave, and whose subserviency to the will of his masters is only equalled by that of the hounds who whine over the offals which the huntsman is pleased to throw to them.

There are persons, unfortunately too many of them, to whom our remarks are applicable, and in whose behalf it becomes the *Union* to claim Southern sympathy and Governmental protection. Silas Wright never belonged to that class; and he has not a few disciples left, within the State of New York, who spurn, as he would if living, the arrogant attempts to dictate to them what they shall say and how shape their endeavors to bring back the Government to the advocacy and practice of true Jeffersonian principles.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

"It is now pretty well ascertained that *President Pierce is calculating his chances for a second term*; and when the National Convention shall assemble next summer at Cincinnati, it is very questionable whether they find a more available man. *As the South will have to elect the Democratic candidate, if elected at all, the South will be entitled to the nomination*; and in the present confused state of party politics, I see no other course for the South to pursue, than to re-elect the man who *has filled to the very letter all his pledges to the South*, and who has nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union."

The above "beautiful extract," from the Washington correspondent of the *Charleston* (*South Carolina*) *Standard*, is copied approvingly into the *Cheshire Republican*, one of the most obsequious supporters of the Pierce and Nebraska dynasty to be found in this State. It has therefore a sort of semi-official stamp, and shows what are the secret motives of Pierce himself, and the agencies upon which he relies to secure his re-nomination. "As the South will have to elect the Democratic candidate, if elected at all, the South will be entitled to the nomination!" What a confession for a Northern man, who, less than three years ago, received free State votes enough to elect him, if he had not received a single vote in a single slave State!

Why, let us ask, will the South have to elect him, if elected? The answer is given by the writer: because he "has filled to the very letter all his pledges to the South!" Ah! he has, has he? And how of his pledges to the North? Perhaps he did not make any. If he did not, but was taken on trust, so much the greater and more sacred were his obligations. The North thought the free air and free schools of New Hampshire a pledge. The two millions of Northern men, whose votes he received, thought the memory of his father and the honest of his mother a pledge that he would do nothing to the detriment of Freedom, or for the strengthening of an institution at war alike with the laws of God and the rights of man.

How sadly they have been duped and betrayed, is seen in the fact, admitted by Pierce's own household, that, from the North, which rallied about him so overwhelmingly in 1852, he can expect nothing in 1856. And such is the sober truth. He can expect nothing but the scorn and execration which ever follow on the track of the traitor to Freedom. Of all the fourteen free States which voted for him in 1852, not one can be regarded as *sure* for him next year; not one as *probable*, unless through division and distraction in the councils and candidates of the friends of Freedom.

Whether Pierce shall or shall not be the nominee of his party in the next canvass, we must say we take little care. We do not think he will be, unless all hope of success is given up. We do not think the South, even, will stick by him, when the tug of war comes. They will by that time have used him to their hearts' content.

In our judgment, he will not even receive the compliment of a nomination. But if, contrary to our belief, he should, what then? The writer above quoted says, "the South will have to elect him!" Can they do it? Let us see. The strength of the free and slave States in the Electoral College is as follows:

Maine	8	Delaware	3
New Hampshire	5	Maryland	8
Vermont	5	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	10
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	6	Georgia	10
New York	35	Alabama	9
New Jersey	7	Mississippi	7
Pennsylvania	27	Louisiana	6
Ohio	23	Kentucky	12
Indiana	13	Tennessee	12
Illinois	11	Missouri	9
Michigan	6	Arkansas	4
Iowa	4	Florida	3
Wisconsin	5	Texas	4
California	4		
	176		120
	120		

Free State majority 56

Suppose, then, that the South throw her entire votes, 120, for Pierce, does that elect him? He must have 29 electoral votes, also, from the free States. Where will he get them? Certainly, he will get none in the West. The Kansas scoundrelism has absolutely annihilated his chances *there*. In Pennsylvania, his removal of Gov. Reeder has blasted his chances forever. In New York, his own party is hopelessly divided and broken down, so that no ghost of chance remains of union or success upon him. Nor, if we go elsewhere, are his chances better. The 29 votes, needed to elect him, cannot be had.

But not only cannot Pierce get the necessary 29 votes in the free States, but he cannot get anything like the entire South. This the recent State and Congressional elections conclusively show. Nowhere is the opposition to the present Administration more unrelenting than in Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri. This is owing not to Pierce's course on the Slavery question, but to his proscription of all the Union men of those States, and his bestowing all the patronage of the Government on the Jeff. Davises, Atchisons, and other disunionists. The result is seen in the election of almost entire anti-Pierce Congressional delegations from all those States, thus rendering his election by the next House of Representatives a political impossibility.

Against a Northern Republican candidate, he might possibly carry the whole South. But his opponents in the South will give him no such advantage. A Southern man will be run against him, with a moral certainty of carrying at least half the Southern States. With such men as Sam Houston, John Bell, Thomas H. Benton, John J. Crittenden, and a host of other strong men, all of whom regard the present Administration and everybody connected with it with unmitigated contempt, Pierce and his "small beer" followers may consider themselves lucky if they succeed in carrying half the slave States. In our judgment, they will not be able to do it.

Should Pierce be a candidate, there must be two other candidates in the field—in the North a Republican, and in the South an American Southerner. This will *probably* secure the election of the Republican candidate, and *certainly* prevent the election of a man who has done more to bring the name of Democracy and Republicanism into contempt, the world over, than all the traitors to American liberty who ever betrayed a trust or bowed the knee to the demon of Human Slavery. Of course, many things may happen, before the next Presidential election, to change the relations of men and parties.—*Independent* (*N. H.*) *Democrat.*

THE PROSPECTS OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: Having examined the article signed "Fair Play," from a correspondent, dated Charleston, Aug. 21, 1855, allow me to exhibit in your columns the following results of the census returns of the United States from 1800 to 1850, they being conclusive evidence of the relative growth of different sections of the Union:

1800.	
Total population of the Free States	2,684,609
Total population of the Slave States	2,621,316
Excess in Free States in 1800	63,293
1810.	
Total population of the Free States	3,687,445
Total population of the Slave States	3,552,369
Excess in Free States in 1810	135,076
1820.	
Total population of the Free States	5,152,314
Total population of the Slave States	4,485,817
Excess in Free States in 1820	666,497
1830.	
Total population of the Free States	6,995,627
Total population of the Slave States	5,871,293
Excess in Free States in 1830	1,124,334
1840.	
Total population of the Free States	9,730,135
Total population of the Slave States	7,332,431
Excess in Free States in 1840	2,397,704
1850.	
Total population of the Free States	13,588,069
Total population of the Slave States	9,658,232
Excess in Free States in 1850	3,929,837

When the slave population of 1850, amounting to 3,198,298, is deducted from the aggregate population of the Slave States, it shows the following results:

Total number of freemen in the Free States	13,588,069
Total number of freemen in the Slave States	6,459,934
Excess of freemen in non-slaveholding States	7,128,135

According to the same ratio of increase, there will be in the United States in 1860:

Total population of the Free States	18,539,834
Total population of the Slave States	12,555,701
Excess in Free States in 1860	5,984,133

of which 12,555,701 in the Southern States, 4,157,787 will be slaves; leaving only 8,397,914 freemen in the slaveholding States, against 18,539,834 in the non-slaveholding or Northern States.

The above estimate of proportionate increase in the non-slaveholding States, if carried forward to 1900, shows the following stratling results:

Total population of the Free States	62,815,476
Total population of the Slave States	36,080,030

The slave population, at the same ratio of increase as heretofore, will then amount to 11,875,052, making a grand total of 98,595,512 inhabitants. Yours truly, J. D.

New York, Aug. 29, 1855.

From the New York Evening Post.

A NUT OR TWO FOR JUDGE KANE TO CRACK.

We trust the following communication, which is from the pen of one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, will have the effect at least of diminishing Judge Kane's confidence in his own judgment, if it does not satisfy him, as it will any impartial reader, that, upon his own showing, the imprisonment of Williamson for his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to him was an absurdity as well as an outrage. We commend it particularly to the attention of members of the bar:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In common with every American citizen, I have taken a deep interest in the action of Judge Kane in regard to Passmore Williamson, and am unwilling to admit the imputations, too freely made against him, of prostituting his judicial office to curry favor with any particular section of the Union.

Inasmuch as his action has placed him on trial before the bar of public opinion, all he says in justification of such action is entitled to grave consideration. I am therefore much obliged by the insertion in your paper of the extracts from his opinion, for the reasons of the decision he arrived at for the discharge of Mr. Williamson. And after carefully reading it, I confess myself somewhat at fault in comprehending the logical consistency of the Judge in several particulars, which, with your permission, I will point out.

I find no difficulty in understanding that every court must have the inherent right of protecting itself against insult and aggression, and of punishing, by attachment, any violation of such right. The right of the courts, also, to compel, by *habeas corpus*, a person or persons having the custody of a human being, alleged to be unlawfully restrained of his liberty, to bring such human being before the court, and to show cause, if any exist, why such being should not be restored to his liberty, I fully comprehend. But I have never understood that the process of *habeas corpus* could be issued by a court to bring a chattel before it, for the purpose of adjudicating upon its ownership; or to bring a person to be tried for any cause whatever, much less condemned by original sentence to any punishment of loss of liberty, or pecuniary fine, or otherwise. And this brings me to the trouble I find in the logical consistency of the Judge's positions as justifications of his acts.

First. The judge assumes and decides, that, for the purposes of the proceeding before him, the slave was to be considered as a chattel; as much so as if she were a bale of cotton—that such property belonged to Mr. Wheeler, who had been deprived of it by the act of Mr. Williamson.

If this be so, will you please inform me by what authority or precedent the court could bring the property before it by *habeas corpus* for adjudication.

Second. In a subsequent part of the opinion, the Judge seems to abandon the ground of the slave being a chattel—admits her to be a human being, and, as alleged, deprived of her liberty by Mr. Williamson. That, therefore, Mr. Wheeler, as a friend, desirous of having her restored to liberty, of which she was unjustly deprived, applied to the court for a *habeas corpus*.

The *habeas corpus*, upon this hypothesis, seems reasonable enough.

But I don't see what force Mr. Wheeler's *property*, in the person whom Williamson was then unjustly depriving of her liberty, can have to do with the master. The only questions on the *habeas corpus* were, whether the human being was illegally deprived of her liberty, and if so, by whom; not whether Mr. Williamson had wrongfully taken Mr. Wheeler's chattels.

The Judge seems to deny that the slave has any standing in court. I confess this greatly perplexes and surprises me. The application was made on her behalf, by her next friend, she, as the Judge supposes, by reason of her confinement, being unable to make the application in person.

The wrongs or injuries to her rights, and not to Mr. Wheeler's, set the court in motion. And it appears to me strange indeed, that a party, whose private rights a court is engaged in protecting, has no voice in the proceeding, but must, contrary to his wishes, and when he insists no wrong has been done, submit to any action which the court, before whom he was brought through the intervention of a person calling himself a friend, but who, in fact, the party considers his worst enemy, may, in the plenitude of its benevolence, or its stern determination to right all wrongs, think proper to take.

It appears to me, the application, if approved by the woman, became her application *ab initio*; and if her first action in court was a repudiation of the application, such repudiation must have the same retroactive effect.

The right of repudiating the impertinent interference in one's affairs of a person who, though actuated by benevolent motives, shall assume to be one's friend, and in the same forum where such interference took place, I should think, must be clear. Let me suppose a case. Suppose some honest but mistaken lover of Freedom should imagine that Franklin Pierce was unjustly deprived of liberty of action by Jefferson Davis and others, and should apply for a *habeas corpus* to have the President brought before the court; that the court should issue the writ, as it would be bound to do; that Davis should return, on oath, that the President was not in his custody, which the court, as well as many others, should believe to be false, and should therefore commit *Davis for contempt, in not swearing to the truth.* As this proceeding, in contemplation of the law, was solely for the benefit of the President, would he not have the right to come into court by petition, and say that Davis had sworn to the truth, and that the proof upon which the court had condemned Davis was itself false? And should not the court, on the plainest principles of justice, discharge Davis, although he should for any cause decline to humbly beg for what clearly belonged to him?

Your satisfactory explanation of these matters will much oblige a CONSTANT READER.

THE "LIVE WHIGS."

"How are coals?" once asked a British nobleman, of the dealer who usually supplied him with fuel. "Ah, my Lord!" said the provider of carbon, with a low genuflexion, "coals is coals this year." "I am very glad to hear it," gruffly responded the customer; "for mine last year were half slate."

A few of the men who have devoted their energies for the last six or seven years to effectually killing the Whig party assembled yesterday in Constitution Hall, to see if they could not do more mischief by pretending that it is still alive. But their weakness in number and standing exceeded all anticipation. It did not compare in any respect with the similar Convention of Delegates, without constituents, which Frank Granger got up after his bolt from the Whig State Convention of 1850. The reason we suppose to be, that most of the old Silver Grays had so identified themselves with the Know Nothings, and are so hopeful of getting office in that connection, that they did not like to pretend any more to be Whigs, even to help the Hindoo cause, lest they should be either misunderstood by their new associates or misrepresented by rival office-seekers. There has been no summer since 1848 in which Mr. Granger could not have assembled at an hour's notice, in his parlor at Saratoga, a stronger gathering of Silver Grays than this at Constitution Hall.

When Alexander I of Russia was crowned Emperor, some bitter observer has remarked that he had the assassins of his father in front, with those of his grandfather on either side, while those who were to be his own assassins brought up the rear. If Mr. Hamilton Fish, as well as Mr. Washington Hunt, is behind the scenes in this "live-Whig" movement, as is commonly asserted, then he, as well as Mr. Hunt, may note on the lists of this Convention the names of men who raised all manner of rows in the Whig party, because it meditated his elevation to the lofty station he has so acceptably filled. Yes, the men who tried hard to beat Mr. Hunt in 1850, and who *did* beat both him and Gen. Scott in 1852, with those who did their best to disorganize a Whig Legislature in order to defeat Hamilton Fish's election to the Senate—stigmatizing him as a man of straw, unfit, incompetent, a mere puppet, &c.—are now the master-spirits of the "live-Whig" movement. We give Messrs. Hunt and Fish joy of the company they have chosen, and shall be glad to hear that they do not disagree with the faction which has eaten them.

We presume the great body of the men who sat in Constitution Hall, yesterday, will not pretend that they voted the Whig State ticket last year. Many of them are well known as having done their utmost for Ullmann; some of them wisely thought it would be more effective to vote for Seymour, and did so. Had they *all* done this, they would have beaten Gov. Clark, as they were particularly anxious to do. Their present object, we presume, is to concert a course of action which will throw all their votes whichever way seems most likely to beat the Republican ticket. Let them make their selection openly and manfully, and we have nothing more to ask.

"Give me but light, and Ajax asks no more."

A Convention of the whole Whig party of our State met at Syracuse on the 26th ult., each Assembly district being represented, with very few exceptions. That Convention, composed of such men as Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Dodd, E. D. Morgan, E. G. Spaulding, &c., decided, after careful deliberation, and with only five dissentients, that the time had fully come for a union of freemen to save Kansas to Freedom, and resist the grasping encroachments of Slavery on free soil. To that decision, the Whig masses have enthusiastically responded. They had only murmured that the action it contemplated had been delayed so long. Mr. Bond's tea-party at Constitution Hall knew this perfectly well; if they did not, they would have nominated a ticket. Instead of this, they resolved to work in the dark, and give what few votes they can control to the Softs or the Know Nothings. Is not this a plain confession that *their* Whig party is clearly dead—very dead indeed?

N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 24.

FOREIGNERS AND CATHOLICS AT THE SOUTH.—The following statistics, compiled from the census returns of 1850, possess much interest in other respects. They show the proportion of foreigners and Catholics to the total population of the fourteen Southern States. Compared with the native population, the number of foreigners is but two to thirty-nine, and the number of Catholics not quite one to thirty-five.

States.	Catholics.	Foreign.	Native.
1. Alabama	7,498	5,200	426,514
2. Arkansas	1,468	1,600	162,189
3. Florida	2,740	1,850	47,293
4. Georgia	6,452	4,250	521,572
5. Kentucky	31,401	24,240	761,413
6. Louisiana	67,308	37,780	205,491
7. Maryland	51,011	37,100	417,943
8. Mississippi	4,782	9,250	295,718
9. Missouri	76,570	33,950	592,001
10. N. Carolina	2,565	1,400	553,028
11. S. Carolina	8,508	6,030	274,563
12. Tennessee	5,616	1,400	756,836
13. Texas	57,620	6,760	154,034
14. Virginia	22,953	7,930	884,800
Total	364,492	172,740	5,993,308

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

A number of articles and documents have been received by a gentleman in Newark, N. J., from Japan, which may be regarded as curiosities from that heretofore unknown people. One of them is a literal translation of a letter sent to Commodore Perry, of the Japan squadron, by two scholars who were desirous of coming to this country. It is as follows:

"KANAGAWA, JAPAN, *April* 11, 1854.

"Two scholars from Yeddo, in Japan, present this letter for the inspection of 'the high officers and those who manage affairs.' Our attainments are few and trifling, as we ourselves are small and unimportant, so that we are abashed in coming before you. We are neither skilled in the use of arms, nor are we able to discourse on the rules of strategy and military discipline. In trifling pursuits and idle pastimes our years and months have passed away. We have, however, read in books, and learned a little by hearsay, what are the customs and education in Europe and America, and we have been for many years desirous of going over 'the five great continents;' but the laws of our country in all maritime points are very strict. For foreigners to come into the country and for natives to go abroad are both immutably forbidden. Our wish to visit other regions, consequently, only goes to and fro within our own breasts in continual agitation, like one's breathing being impeded or his walking cramped.

"Happily the arrival of so many of your ships in these waters and their stay for so many days—which has given us opportunity to make a pleasing acquaintance and careful examination, so that we are fully assured of kindness and liberality of your excellencies, and your regard for others—have also revived the thoughts of many years, and they are urgent for an exit.

"This, then, is the time to carry the plan into execution, and we now secretly send you the private request that you will take us on board your ships, as they go out to sea. We can thus visit around in the five great continents, even if we do in this slight the prohibitions of our own country. Lest those who have the management of affairs may feel some chagrin at this, in order to effect our desire we are willing to serve in any way we can aboard of the ships, and obey the orders given us. For doubtless it is when a lame man sees others walking, he wishes to walk too; but how shall the pedestrian gratify his desires, when he sees another one riding? We have all our lives been going hither and yon, unable to get more than thirty degrees east and west, or twenty-five degrees north and south; but now, when we see how you sail on the tempests and cleave the huge billows, going lightning speed thousands and myriads of miles, skirting along the five great continents, can it not be likened to the lame finding a plan for walking, and the pedestrian seeing a mode by which he can ride?

"If you who manage affairs will give our request your consideration, we will retain the sense of the favor; but the prohibitions of our country are still existent, and if this matter should become known, we should uselessly see ourselves pursued and brought back for immediate execution, without fail; and such a result would greatly grieve the deep humanity and kindness you all bear towards others. If you are willing to accede to the request, keep wrapped in silence our error in making it until you are about to leave, in order to avoid all risks of such serious danger to life; for when, by and by, we come back, our countrymen will never think it worth while to investigate by-gone doings. Although our words have only loosely let our thoughts leak out, yet truly they are sincere; and, if your excellencies are pleased to regard them kindly, do not doubt them or oppose our wishes. We together pay our respects in handing this in."

It is hardly necessary to add, that the request was denied by the Commodore.

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